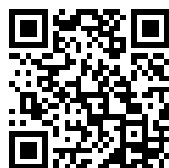

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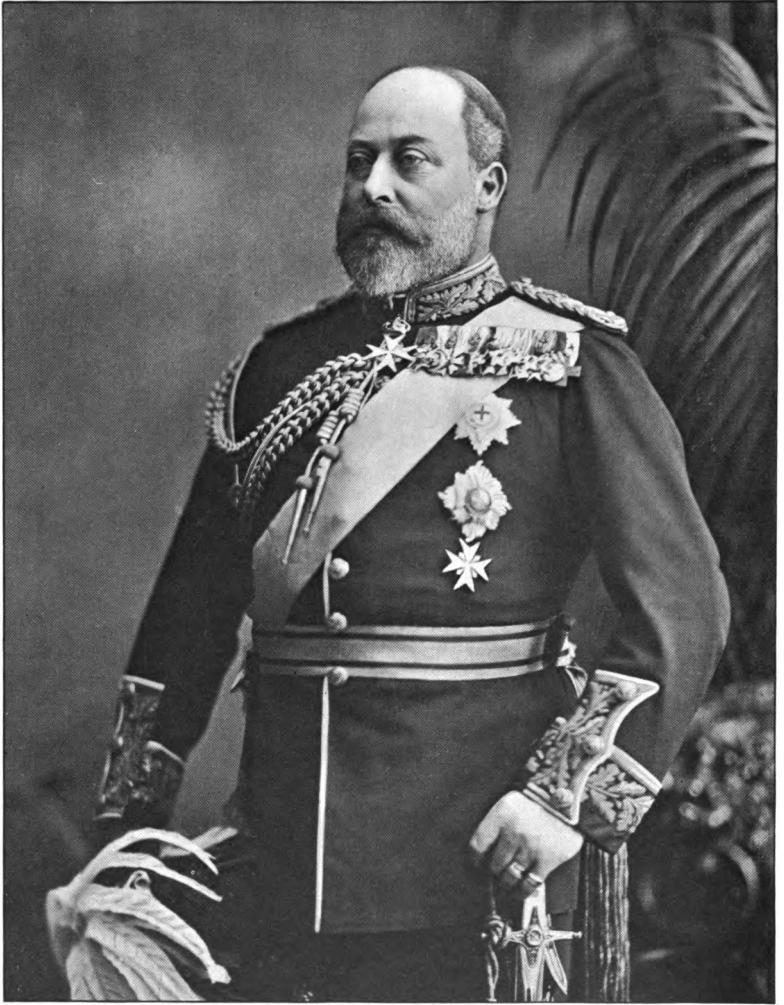


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Downey, Photo.

THE KING.

**COLONEL-IN-CHIEF OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE,
1868-1880.**

THE
RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE
FOR 1901.

(TWELFTH YEAR.)



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BY
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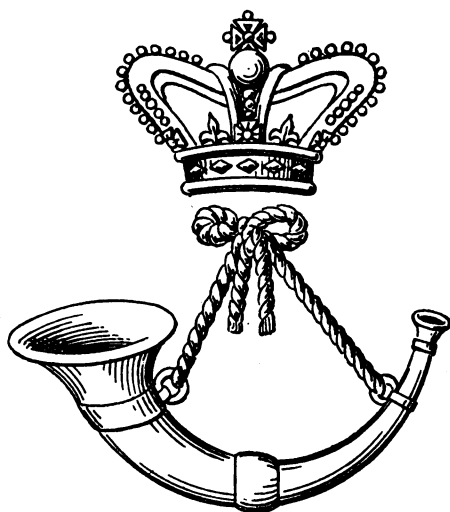
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Badge of the "Rifle Corps,"

On its formation in 1800.

W. VERNER, DEL.

PREFACE.

IN consequence of the War, it was impossible both in 1900 and 1901 to send copies of the CHRONICLE to N.C.O.'s and Riflemen serving in South Africa.

A large number of copies for both years were, however, held in reserve, and there are at present plenty available, namely, about 250 copies of Volume X. for 1899 (issued in 1900), and over double that number of Volume XI. for 1900 (issued in 1901).

The price of the former for N.C.O.'s and Riflemen is 3s. 6d., bound in cloth boards; and that of the latter, which is the Centenary Double Number, is 7s. bound in cloth boards, or 5s. bound flush, limp.

Officers who, owing to their absence in South Africa, may not have received their copies for 1899 and 1900, and also any N.C.O.'s or Riflemen requiring copies for these years, should apply to the Editor.

In consequence of the large number of copies having been thus held in reserve, and also on account of the cost of the Centenary Double Number, it has been considered desirable to limit the present issue (Volume XII. for 1901) to the smallest possible dimensions.

Amongst the portraits of Officers who have lost their lives in South Africa it will be noted that there are two of Officers who died in 1902. These have been included in the volume for 1901, since it was considered desirable to thus complete the portraits of all who have died in South Africa in the present issue.

Obituary notices of these Officers will appear in the CHRONICLE for 1902.

The three Supplements to the CHRONICLE containing portraits of the Officers of the Rifle Brigade and of the 60th Rifles (46 in all) who lost their lives in South Africa, 1899-1902, are now completed, and can be obtained from the Publisher of the CHRONICLE.

I much regret the lateness of the issue of this year's CHRONICLE, but owing to my absence in Southern Spain it was impossible to commence work on it until April.

WILLOUGHBY VERNER,

Editor "Rifle Brigade Chronicle."

Hartford Bridge,

Winchfield,

Hants.

Rifle Brigade Calendar, 1902.

Compiled by Lieut.-Colonel Willoughby Verner.

JANUARY.

- 1 W**—1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at combat before **NEW ORLEANS**. 1874.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
- 2 Th**—1864.—3rd Bn. engaged at **SHUBKUDDER** (Mohmund Expedition). 1874.—Remainder 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
- 3 F**—1809.—1st Bn. at Action of **CACABELOS** (Retreat of Corunna); Capt. Bennet and 19 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and many men wounded. Tom Plunket shot General Colbert and his orderly.
- 4 S**—1809.—Retreat of **CORUNNA**; 1st Bn. lost a few men. 1852.—Troopship *Megara* on fire, with 1st Bn. on board. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at **Futtehgurh** (Indian Mutiny), having marched 76 miles in 4 days (27 hours' actual marching).
- 5 S**—1809.—Retreat of **CORUNNA**. 1st Bn. covered the retirement across river at **Constantino**.
- 6 M**—1900.—2nd Bn. engaged in repelling **Great Attack on Ladysmith**; Lieut. Hall and 18 Riflemen killed, Major Thesiger, Capts. Mills, Bidulph, Stephens, Lieuts. Maclachlan, C. E. Harrison and 81 Riflemen wounded.
- 7 Tu**—1852.—1st Bn. left Plymouth for the Cape (embarked at Dover on 2nd) (2nd Kaffir War). 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged near **ALLAHABAD**.
- 8 W**—1812.—1st Bn. at Storming of Fort San Francisco (an outwork of **CIUDAD RODRIGO**), 2nd Lieut. Hawksley and 1 Rifleman killed, 7 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at **Attack on Lines of New Orleans**; 1 off. and 11 R. killed, 6 off. and 94 R. wdd.
- 9 Th**—1812.—1st Bn. at Siege of **CIUDAD RODRIGO**.
- 10 F**—1809.—1st Bn. at skirmish of **Betanzos**, Retreat of **CORUNNA**. 1854.—1st Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Cape.
- 11 S**—1819.—2nd Bn. received draft of 213 Riflemen from 3rd Bn. on disbandment. 1847.—1st Bn. engaged near **Kei River** (1st Kaffir War); Capt. Gibson and Assist.-Surg. Howell killed.
- 12 S**—1809.—Retreat of **Corunna**; 2nd Bn. reached **Vigo** and embarked.
- 13 M**—1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at combat outside **ANTWERP**. French driven into Antwerp.
- 14 Tu**—1809.—Retreat of **Corunna**; 1st Bn. engaged.
- 15 W**—1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the **RANGUNGA** (Indian Mutiny).

JANUARY.

- 16 Th**—1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at MALDONADO, near Monte Video; 1 officer wounded, 1 Rifleman killed. 1809.—**Battle of Corunna**; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Noble and 11 Riflemen killed. (During the 20 days' retreat, the 1st Bn. lost 3 officers and 170 Riflemen killed, wounded and prisoners.) 1900.—1st Bn. crossed Tugela at Potgieter's Drift.
- 17 F** —1800.—Order issued for the formation of the "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN," at Horsham Barracks. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Battle of ABU KLEA, Soudan.
- 18 S** —1879.—6 Cos. 4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition.
- 19 S** —1812.—**Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo**; 1st and 2nd Bns. present: Capt. Uniacke and 9 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 47 Riflemen wounded. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of EL GUBAT, Soudan.
- 20 M** —1807.—Sortie from MONTE VIDEO repulsed; 3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. lost 6 killed and 25 wounded.
- 21 Tu**—1809.—2nd Bn. having embarked at Vigo after Retreat of Corunna sailed for England.
- 22 W**—1862.—Title of "THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN" bestowed on the Regiment by H.M. THE QUEEN.
- 23 Th**—1890.—4th Bn. left Cadiz on H.M.S. *Malabar*, having made good damages caused by collision off Cape Trafalgar on 19th.
- 24 F** —1812.—Major-Gen. Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo. (The regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres, Corunna, and in campaigns in Portugal and Spain, 1807-1812.)
- 25 S** —1879.—4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition reached Chunar.
- 26 S** —1859.—Pursuit of Tantia Topæ; Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) marched to Bhurtpore.
- 27 M** —1889.—4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition, BURMA.
- 28 Tu**—1879.—4th Bn., reconnaissance on Tirah (Bazar Valley Expedition).
- 29 W** —1855.—105th day of Siege of SEBASTOPOL.
- 30 Th**—1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged with Mutineers on the Ramgunga.
- 31 F** —1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at Action of AMOAFUL, Ashantee; 3 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.

FEBRUARY.

- 1 **S** —1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **DONK**, Holland; 2 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Vigo.
- 2 **S** —1814.—4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at assault and capture of **MEXEM**; 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1900.—Capt. Mills, 2nd Bn., died of wounds received on January 6th.
- 3 **M** —1807.—3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at **Storming of Monte Video**; Capt. Dickenson and 10 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1874.—2nd Bn. at skirmish on the Ordah, Ashantee.
- 4 **Tu**—1814.—Sortie from Antwerp repelled (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at **ORDAHSU**, Ashantee; 19 Riflemen wounded. Coomassie occupied.
- 5 **W** —1874.—2nd Bn. at **COOMASSIE**. 1900.—1st Bn. at **Action of Vaal Krantz**. Capt. Tharp, Lieuts. Blewitt, Sir T. Cuninghame wounded.
- 6 **Th**—1874.—2nd Bn. left Coomassie. 1900.—1st Bn. withdrawn from **Vaal Krantz**. Capt. Talbot and Lieut. Ellis wounded. Total casualties in the two days, 6 Riflemen killed, 70 Riflemen wounded.
- 7 **F** —1814.—French sortie from **ANTWERP** repulsed (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from **Bazar Valley Expedition**.
- 8 **S** —1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from **Kunar Expedition**.
- 9 **S** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at **SIDHA GHAT**, Indian Mutiny.
- 10 **M** —1815.—3rd Bn. at surrender of **FORT BOYER**, Mobile Expedition.
- 11 **Tu**—1847.—1st Bn. at skirmish on the **FISH RIVER** (1st Kaffir War).
- 12 **W** —1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for **Tarifa**, Spain. 1900.—Action at **Dekiel's Drift**, Capt. Majendie, 2nd in command, Roberts' Horse, killed.
- 13 **Th**—1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at **Delhi** from **Cawnpore** after 23 days' marching.
- 14 **F** —1867.—Snider B.L. rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1877.—4th Bn. returned from **Jowaki Expedition**.

FEBRUARY.

- 15 S** —1820.—General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—**Relief of Kimberley.**
- 16 S** —1816.—The 95th Rifle Corps taken out of the Line and styled the “**Rifle Brigade.**”
- 17 M** —1814.—All 3 Bns. crossed the Nive ; commencement of Campaign.
- 18 Tu** —1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn., under Norcott, embarked at Cadiz for Algeçiras. 1900.—1st Bn. at **Action of Monte Cristo.** Capt. A. D. Stewart and Bentinck wounded, 4 Riflemen killed and 16 Riflemen wounded.
- 19 W** —1820.—F.M. the Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief, *vice* Sir David Dundas. 1855.—Portion of 2nd Bn. engaged in a reconnaissance, Crimea.
- 20 Th** —1806.—1st Bn. returned from Germany and disembarked at Yarmouth.
- 21 F** —1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cape Coast Castle and embarked.
- 22 S** —1826.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Malta. 1900.—114th Day of **Siege of Ladysmith.** Lt. Pearson died of enteric.
- 23 S** —1900.—Fighting on Tugela, 1st Bn., 7 R. wdd. Rifle Battalion (Reservists 2nd Bn.) 4 R. k., 2nd Lts. Baker-Carr and Dumaresq and 32 R. wdd.
- 24 M** —1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. disembarked at Algeçiras 1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at **VILLE NAVE.** 1855.—Long Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn. 1900.—1st Bn. on Tugela, Capt. and Qr.-Mr. Stone and 5 Riflemen wdd.
- 25 Tu** —1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. arrived at Tarifa. 1879.—4th Bn. returned to Jellalabad from 1st Lughman Expedition.
- 26 W** —1814.—Passage of the **GAVE DU PAU**, 2nd and 3rd Bns.
- 27 Th** —1810.—1st Bn. at skirmish at **BARBA DEL PUERCO.** 1814.—**Battle of Orthez** ; 2nd and 3rd Bns. present. 1900.—Cronjé surrendered. 1st Bn. at **Action of Pieter's Hill**, Capt. and Adj. Long and 2nd Lts. Buxton and Solly-Flood wounded, 12 Riflemen killed and 54 Riflemen wounded.
- 28 F** —1801.—Captain Sidney Beckwith's Company of the Rifle Corps embarked on H.M.S. *St. George* (Lord Nelson's flag-ship) for Copenhagen. 1900.—**Relief of Ladysmith.** During Siege 2nd Bn. had 4 off. and 36 R. k. or d. of wds., 7 off. and 68 R. wdd., 1 off. and 25 R. d. of disease. (25 more R. d. within a few weeks.) 1st Bn. had 25 R. k. or d. of wds. and 12 off. and 152 R. wdd.

MARCH.

- 1 **S** —1811.—2 Cos. of 2nd, and 4 Cos. of 3rd Bn. marched from Tarifa for Casas Viejas.
- 2 **S** —1843.—1st Bn. embarked at Malta for Corfu. 1896.—Rifle Company, Mounted Infantry, 3 officers and 60 Riflemen, 2nd and 4th Bns. embarked for S. Africa (Matabele War).
- 3 **M** —1811.—3rd Bn. formed advanced guard of Graham's force and forded the Laguna de la Janda between Casas Viejas and Vejer. 1900.—1st Bn. marched through Ladysmith and bivouacked under Surprise Hill.
- 4 **Tu** —1811.—Night march of Cos. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. between Vejer and Conil. 1889.—4th Bn. detachment returned from Karen Expedition (BURMA).
- 5 **W** —1811.—Battle of Barrosa; 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. present; Capt. Knipe and 19 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **Th** —1811.—Massena retreated from Santarem; 1st Bn. (in advance) started in pursuit. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow.
- 7 **F** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena, Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow; 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged.
- 8 **S** —1811.—French dislodged from PALALVO, by 1st Bn. and two 6-pounders.
- 9 **S** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. skirmishing all day. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at LUCKNOW; attack and capture of the Yellow Bungalow.
- 10 **M** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow.
- 11 **Tu** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action before Lucknow; Capt. Thynne and 2 Riflemen killed, Lieut. Cooper and 17 Riflemen wounded.
- 12 **W** —1811.—Combat of the Redinha; 1st Bn. lost 4 Riflemen killed, and 2 officers and 9 Riflemen wounded.
- 13 **Th** —1801.—Battle of MANDORA, Egypt. 9 officers and 200 men, who had served in the "Experimental Corps" at Ferrol, engaged in this and other actions of the campaign. 3 officers, Rifle Corps, wounded. 1900. Bloemfontein occupied.
- 14 **F** —1811.—Action near Casal Nova; Major John Stewart and Lieut. Strode killed (no return of Riflemen).
- 15 **S** —1811.—Combat at FONZE DE ARONCE; 1st Bn., 2 officers wounded (no return).
- 16 **S** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near SUPREE, Indian Mutiny.

MARCH.

- 17 **M** —1812.—1st Bn. at commencement of second Siege of **BADAJOS**. 1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Gibraltar from Gold Coast.
- 18 **Tu**—1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish at **PONTE DE MARCELLA**.
- 19 **W** —1810.—Combat at **Barba del Pueroo**; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Mercer and 3 Riflemen killed and 10 Riflemen wounded. The first fight of the campaign of 1810. 1812.—Sortie from Badajoz repelled.
- 20 **Th**—1814.—Action of **Tarbes**, fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th Rifles, unaided by other British troops; Captain Duncan and 6 Riflemen killed, 11 officers and 75 Riflemen wounded.
- 21 **F** —1801.—Battle of **ALEXANDRIA**; 6 officers of the Rifle Corps and some 200 men of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen," engaged. 1855.—2nd Bn. augmented to 16 Companies about this time, in the Crimea.
- 22 **S** —1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at St. Christoval, Badajoz. French gunners picked off by Riflemen.
- 23 **S** —1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from **Sebastopol**. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **Koorsee**, near Lucknow.
- 24 **M** —1881.—4th Bn.; **Waziri Expedition** started from Rawal Pindi.
- 25 **Tu**—1815.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend (**Waterloo Campaign**).
- 26 **W** —1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at storming of **FORT PICURINA**, Badajoz; the 3rd Bn. the first Corps in; Lieut. Stokes, 3rd Bn., the first man in.
- 27 **Th**—1814.—3rd Bn. drove the French from **TOURNEFEUILLE**; a few Riflemen wounded.
- 28 **F** —**Good Friday**. 1811.—1st Bn. drove the French from **FREIXADAS**; Lieut. and Adj. James Stewart killed.
- 29 **S** —1811.—1st Bn. engaged. French driven from **GUARDA**.
- 30 **S** —**Easter Sunday**. 1815.—1st Bn. marched from Bruges to Courtrai. 1852.—1st Bn. disembarked at Algoa Bay, after 3 months' passage on H.M. steamship *Megara* (2nd Kaffir War).
- 31 **M** —**Bank Holiday**. 1811.—Siege of **BADAJOS**: 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged.

APRIL.

- 1 **Tu**—1800.—**First Parade** of the “**Experimental Corps of Riflemen**” at Horsham Barracks. 1855.—3rd Bn. formed for the **SECOND** time at Haslar, from drafts from depôts of 1st and 2nd Bns.
- 2 **W**—1801.—**Battle of Copenhagen**. Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Stewart and Capt. Sidney Beckwith's Co. on board **Lord Nelson's Fleet**. Lt. and Adj. Grant and 2 Riflemen killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 **Th**—1811.—Action near **Sabugal**; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. present. Lt. Hon. D. Arbuthnot and 2 R. k., 2 off. and 14 R. wdd.
- 4 **F**—1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked for England at end of American War. 1879.—4th Bn., 2nd Lughman Expedition returned to Jellalabad. 1889.—4th Bn., **Popa Expedition**, returned (**BURMA**.)
- 5 **S**—1858.—Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny; officers and 100 men from the 2nd, and the same from the 3rd Bn., and 200 Sikhs, Major Ross in command.
- 6 **Ś**—1812.—**Storming of Badajoz**; Major O'Hare, 8 officers and 57 R. k., 14 off. and 225 R. wdd. 8 Cos. 1st Bn., 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. took part in attack.
- 7 **M**—1889.—4th Bn.; **Phuunkan Column** started (**BURMA**).
- 8 **Tu**—1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked for Sweden. 1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Gallipoli.
- 9 **W**—1855.—Second bombardment of **SEBASTOPOL** commenced; Lieut. Hon. A. Anson and 18 R. of 1st Bn. manned the rifle-pits; 4 R. killed.
- 10 **Th**—1814.—**Battle of Toulouse**; all 3 Bns. engaged; 14 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 26 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 **F**—1812.—All 3 Bns. left Badajoz and advanced on Madrid.
- 12 **S**—1859.—2nd Bn. at skirmish at **AKOUMA**, Indian Mutiny.
- 13 **Ś**—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **BAREE**, Indian Mutiny.
- 14 **M**—1859.—Ross's Camel Corps started in pursuit of Ferozeshah.
- 15 **Tu**—1879.—4th Bn. at **Safed Sung**.

APRIL.

- 16 W** —1814.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. started from Toulouse in pursuit of Soult.
- 17 Th**—1863.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Col.-in-Chief, died. 1856.—1st and 2nd Bns. at parade for Inspection by the Russian General Lüders.
- 18 F** —1863.—Gen. Sir G. Brown appointed Col.-in-Chief, *vice* Lord Seaton.
- 19 S** —1815.—1 Co. 2nd Bn., which had been in Holland since December, 1814, joined the 5 Cos. from England at Leuze, Belgium.
- 20 S** —1815.—Duke of Wellington inspected the 6 Cos. of 2nd Bn. in Belgium. 1855.—Rifle-pits manned and held by volunteers from the 1st Bn., Sebastopol.
- 21 M** —1854.—2nd Bn. commenced to construct the lines of Bulair across the isthmus of Gallipoli.
- 22 Tu**—1855.—Russians driven from the **Rifle-Pits, Sebastopol**. Privates Bradshaw, Humpston, and MacGregor awarded the **V.C.** for gallantry on this occasion.
- 23 W** —1811.—1st Bn. defended the Bridge of Marialva, near GALLEGOS; French repulsed.
- 24 Th**—1855.—The slung pelisse and coatee abolished, and tunics substituted.
- 25 F** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged in skirmish through the GOGRA JUNGLE.
- 26 S** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near Jugdespore.
- 27 S** —1811.—1st Bn. engaged at 2nd attack on Bridge of Marialva. 1815.—6 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
- 28 M** —1825.—Horse Guards Order, dated 25th, for 1st and 2nd Bn. to be augmented from 8 to 10 Companies.
- 29 Tu**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on MUNDEL'S KRANTZ (2nd Kaffir War); 1 officer and 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 30 W** —1814.—All 3 Bns. cantoned in villages on the Lower Garonne.

MAY.

- 1 **Th**—1850.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur born. 1871.—Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted to Captain in 1st Bn.
- 2 **F** —1811.—3rd Bn. at combat at **FUENTES D'ONOR**; 1 officer and 9 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 **S** —1855.—199th day of Siege of Sebastopol.
- 4 **S** —1809.—The 3rd Bn. first raised by drafts from the 1st and 2nd Bns., numbering over 1,000 Riflemen. 1881.—4th Bn. crossed the Waziri Frontier.
- 5 **M** —1811.—**Battle of Fuentes D'Onor**; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; Lieut. Westby and 3 Riflemen killed, 13 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **Tu**—1805.—The 2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury, by draft of 21 sergts., 20 corporals, 7 buglers, and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.; Major Wade to command.
- 7 **W** —1843.—The "Reserve Battalion" of 6 Cos. formed at Dover.
- 8 **Th**—1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Scutari from Gallipoli.
- 9 **F** —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged near **NUGGUR**, Indian Mutiny.
- 10 **S** —1881.—4th Bn. engaged in skirmish at Raznak, **WAZIRILAND**.
- 11 **S** —1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Portugal.
- 12 **M** —1811.—Skirmish near **ESPEJA**; portions of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. engaged.
- 13 **Tu**—1815.—6 Cos. 1st Bn. quartered in Brussels. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **NUGGUR**.
- 14 **W** —1815.—1 Co. 1st Bn., 1 Co. 2nd Bn., and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., which had landed in Holland in December, 1814, arrived in Brussels. 1890.—Lee-Metford Magazine Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
- 15 **Th**—1800.—Experimental Corps of Riflemen encamped at Swinley, Windsor Forest.

MAY.

- 16 F** —1854.—1st Bn. augmented to 12 cos., 8 "Service" and 4 "Depôt."
- 17 S** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged near the WATERKLOOF (2nd Kaffir War).
- 18 S** —**Whit Sunday.** 1854.—2nd Bn. at Scutari ordered to be augmented to 12 Cos. (same as 1st Bn.).
- 19 M** —*Bank Holiday.* 1874.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. brigaded together for Review by Czar of Russia.
- 20 Tu** —1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. arrived off Gottenburg, Sweden.
- 21 W** —1813.—All three Bns. broke up from winter quarters, and marched into Spain. Establishment reduced to 6 cos. per Bn.
- 22 Th** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal, 1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at GOWLOWLEE.
- 23 F** —1858.—Camel Corps engaged at CALPEE.
- 24 S** —1856.—Medals granted by Emperor of the French distributed at Balaclava.
- 25 S** —1809.—1st Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal; joined the Bns. of the 43rd and 52nd in the Downs. 1854.—2nd Bn. reviewed at Scutari by the Sultan and Lord Raglan.
- 26 M** —1858.—Ross's Camel Corps forded the Jumna.
- 27 Tu** —1812.—Regiment (all 3 Bns.) reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Bodon. "You look well and in good fighting order."
- 28 W** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged at INGILBY'S FARM (2nd Kaffir War).
- 29 Th** —1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Scutari for Varna. 1880.—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Col.-in-Chief.
- 30 F** —1815.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. at Brussels reviewed by the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands.
- 31 S** —1854.—2nd Bn. encamped at Varna.

JUNE.

- 1 **S** —1860.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) broken up at termination of Indian Mutiny; formed 5th April, 1858. 1901.—Fight near Blesbok Spruit; Lieut. Dillon (Mounted Infantry) wounded (died on 8th at Standerton).
- 2 **M** —1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn., on return from New Orleans Expedition landed at Plymouth and marched to join 3 Cos. at Dover (remaining 2 at Brussels). 1881.—4th Bn., Waziri Expedition returned to Rawal Pindi.
- 3 **Tu**—1837.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Dover from Cephalaria. 1852.—2nd Bn. sailed from Quebec for England.
- 4 **W** —1856.—1st Bn. embarked at Balaklava, in H.M.S. *Apollo*, for England, at termination of Crimean War, having lost 113 Riflemen killed in action, 342 by wounds and disease, and 353 invalided.
- 5 **Th**—1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Varna on Schumla.
- 6 **F** —1854.—Title of "2nd Lieutenant," used since the regiment was first raised, changed to that of "Ensign"! 1900.—Pretoria occupied.
- 7 **S** —1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish camp at St. Pedro, near MONTE VIDEO; 2 officers and 27 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—Attack and capture of the Quarries, SEBASTOPOL.
- 8 **S** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd. Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1856.—2nd Bn. embarked at Balaklava for England at termination of Crimean War.
- 9 **M** —1854.—Minié Rifles issued to 1st Bn.
- 10 **Tu**—1815.—2nd Bn. cantoned along the Belgian Frontier.
- 11 **W** —1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. crossed the Pisuerga, in pursuit of the French.
- 12 **Th**—1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. at skirmish near the HORMUZA.
- 13 **F** —1806.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for South America. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action of NAWABGUNGE; one officer and 15 Riflemen wounded.
- 14 **S** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. joined 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. (*vide* 13th) at Monte Video, after having been 11 months on board ship.
- 15 **S** —1813.—All three Bns. crossed the Ebro.
- 16 **M** —1815.—Action of Quatre Bras; 1st Bn. engaged; Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Lister and 8 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 51 Riflemen wounded.

JUNE.

- 17 Tu**—1815.—2nd Bn. reached Waterloo and bivouacked.
- 18 W**—1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at San Millan (Spain); 4 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 13 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—**BATTLE OF WATERLOO**—6 Cos. 1st Bn., Lieuts. Stillwell and Johnson and 20 Riflemen killed, 13 officers and 124 Riflemen wounded; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn., 34 Riflemen killed, 14 officers and 179 Riflemen wounded; 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., Captain Eeles and 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 36 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—**Attack on the Redan**; Capt. Forman, Lieut. Boileau and 33 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 89 Riflemen wounded.
- 19 Th**—1815.—All three Battalions advanced on Paris. 1855.—Private Flannery, 1st Bn. found dead 200 yards inside of Russian abattis, Sebastopol.
- 20 F**—1858.—Short rifles issued to 4th Bn.
- 21 S**—1813.—**Battle of Vittoria**. All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the *first* French gun. Lieut. Campbell and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 61 Riflemen wounded.
- 22 S**—1815.—Napoleon I. abdicated. Allies marching on Paris. 1897.—2nd Bn. at Diamond Jubilee of H.M. the Queen.
- 23 M**—1813.—Pursuit after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. at skirmish at **ECHARRI-ARANEZ**; Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons.
- 24 Tu**—1813.—Pursuit of French after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged near **LA CUENCA**, and captured the *last* gun of the French army.
- 25 W**—1855.—252nd day of the siege of Sebastopol.
- 26 Th**—1857.—H.M. The Queen presented the **V.C.** to Brevet-Major Hon. H. Clifford, Brevet-Major C. T. Bouchier, Capt. W. J. Cuninghame, Lieut. John Knox, Privates Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.
- 27 F**—1859.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles.
- 28 S**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Ensenada de Barragon. 1837.—2nd Bn. at Coronation of H.M. the Queen.
- 29 S**—1858.—Ross's Camel Corps inspected by Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell at Allahabad. 1897.—3rd Bn. started on Tochi Valley Expedition.
- 30 M**—1815.—March on Paris. 1st Bn. crossed the Oise at Pont St. Maxence, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Chantilly.

JULY.

- 1 **Tu**—1859.—2nd Bn. went into Barracks at Lucknow. Since Nov., 1857, when it took the field, its losses were 10 officers, 20 sergeants and 226 Riflemen.
- 2 **W**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish at Passo Chico, and drove them into Buenos Ayres, 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 22 R. wdd. 1812.—1st Bn. engaged at RUEDA, Spain.
- 3 **Th**—1809.—The 1st Bn., 43rd and 52nd, landed at Vallada, in the Tagus, and were formed into "**The Light Brigade**," under Major-General Craufurd. 1855.—Capt. Fyers's picquet lost 8 killed and 5 wounded in trenches, Sebastopol.
- 4 **F**—1807.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. sharply engaged near BUENOS AYRES. 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 4 Riflemen wounded. 1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Bridge of Marialva.
- 5 **S**—1807.—Attack on Buenos Ayres; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; Capt. Jenkinson, Lieut. Turner and 90 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 139 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **S**—1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain. Capt. Beckwith's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain about same time in 1810. (These two companies were attached to 1st Bn.)
- 7 **M**—1813.—1st Bn. engaged at CAZARCA, Spain. 1815.—British Army marched into Paris after Waterloo. The *first man to enter* was Lieut. and Adj. Smith, of 2nd Bn. The *first corps to enter* was the 2nd Bn.; it camped in the Champs Elysées. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at FULLER'S HOEK, 2nd Kaffir War.
- 8 **Tu**—1814.—3rd Bn. embarked at Bordeaux and sailed for England. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at the Waterkloof.
- 9 **W**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn., under Beckwith, embarked at Deal for Denmark. 1815.—1st Bn. encamped at Clichy, near Paris.
- 10 **Th**—1815.—Hd. Qrs. and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend.
- 11 **F**—1856.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from the Crimea, having lost 132 Riflemen killed in action, and 353 died of disease (574 men wounded).
- 12 **S**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Buenos Ayres for Monte Video. 1815.—3rd Bn. landed at Ostend and marched on Paris. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Malta for Egypt.
- 13 **S**—1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Copenhagen. 1814.—1st and 2nd Bns. embarked near Bordeaux for England. 1854.—1st Bn. embarked at Portsmouth for Crimea.
- 14 **M**—1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 1st Bn., landed at Lisbon. 1890.—Rifle Caps issued to 2nd Bn.

JULY.

- 15 Tu**—1813.—1st Bn. drove the French from the heights of **SANTA BARBARA**.
- 16 W**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Veldbeck (Holland). 1898.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cairo.
- 17 Th**—1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. arrived in England from Bordeaux at end of **Peninsular War**.
- 18 F**—1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish near Castrejon.
- 19 S**—1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the **GUARENA**.
- 20 S**—1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland (**WALCHEREN EXPEDITION**).
- 21 M**—1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. forded the River Tormes, waist-deep, above Salamanca.
- 22 Tu**—1812.—**Battle of Salamanca**. All 3 Bns. present, but slightly engaged; 3 Riflemen killed, 24 Riflemen wounded.
- 23 W**—1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Holland to join 2nd Bn. 1812.—Pursuit of Marmont after Salamanca; Regiment engaged near the **TORMES** River.
- 24 Th**—1810.—**Combat of the Coa**; 1st Bn. lost Capt. Creagh, Lieuts. McLeod and Reilly, and 11 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 55 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. attacked and captured kraals on the **WATERKLOOF**.
- 25 F**—1825.—1st Bn. divided into 6 "Service" and 4 "Depôt" Cos.
- 26 S**—1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked at Gravesend for South America.
- 27 S**—1809.—The Light Division, under Craufurd, reached Naval moral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
- 28 M**—1809.—The Light Division started at dawn on their famous forced march on Talavera. **Battle of Talavera**; Major Bunbury with detachments of 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged.
- 29 Tu**—1809.—The Light Division reached Talavera early in the morning, after having marched 62 miles in 26 hours. 1810.—2 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined 3 Cos. of same Bn. and 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., at Cadiz, then besieged by French.
- 30 W**—1809.—2nd Bn. sailed from the Downs for Holland (Walcheren Expedition), being brigaded with 43rd and 52nd, under Gen. Hon. W. Stewart. N.B.—The 1st Bn. was at this time also brigaded with the other battalions of the 43rd and 52nd in Portugal, under Craufurd.
- 31 Th**—1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in outpost affair near **FLUSHING**; 1 officer and 10 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

- 1 **F** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Mondego Bay, Portugal. 1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Deal for Walcheren. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at **BRIDGE OF JINCI**, Spain.
- 2 **S** —1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at **ECHALAR**, Spain. 1868.—F.M. Sir E. Blakeney, Col.-in-Chief, died.
- 3 **S** —1809.—2nd Bn. engaged near **FLUSHING**. 1868.—F.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Col.-in-Chief.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut., Rifle Brigade. 1896.—Rifle Company (2nd and 4th Bns.) Mounted Infantry at Storming of Makoni's Kraal, S. Africa. 1 Rifleman wounded.
- 4 **M** —*Bank Holiday*. 1810.—“**The Light Division**” formed under Craufurd at Alameda. 1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for India (Mutiny).
- 5 **Tu**—1885.—Rifle Company, Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), of Nile Expeditionary Force, broken up (was formed Aug. 24th, 1884).
- 6 **W** —1854.—1st Bn. disembarked at Constantinople.
- 7 **Th**—1857.—2nd Bn. embarked at Kingstown for service in India (Mutiny).
- 8 **F** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. sailed from Monte Video for England.
- 9 **S** —1809.—Siege of Flushing. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed on South Beveland.
- 10 **S** —1809.—Siege of Flushing. 1854.—1st Bn. landed on Asiatic side of Bosphorus. Enfield rifles issued to 1st Bn.
- 11 **M** —1809.—**Flushing** surrendered; 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 21 Riflemen wounded.
- 12 **Tu**—1850.—1st Bn. having landed at Gravesend, marched to Canterbury on return from 1st Kaffir War.
- 13 **W** —1812.—Regiment (all three Battalions) **marched into Madrid**.
- 14 **Th**—1855.—302nd day of siege of Sebastopol.
- 15 **F** —1808.—2nd Bn. attacked French picquets at Obidos; **first affair in the Peninsular War**; Lieut. Bunbury and 1 Rifleman killed, 2 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Capitulation of **WALCHEREN**.
- 16 **S** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Veldbeck and covered the advance on Copenhagen of Army under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley.
- 17 **S** —1807.—Outpost affair of 1st Bn. outside **COPENHAGEN**; 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded. 1808.—**Battle of Roleia**; 2nd Bn. lost 17 Riflemen killed, and 3 officers and 30 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

- 18 M** —1877.—4th Bn. first paraded with Martini-Henry rifles.
- 19 Tu**—1808.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. disembarked at Peniche, in Portugal, and joined 4 Cos. (which had sailed for Sweden on April 8). 1898.—2nd Bn. left the Atbara for Khartoum.
- 20 W** —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPÖRE, 3rd Bn. engaged at NASSREGUNGE.
- 21 Th**—1808.—**Battle of Vimiera**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. lost 37 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 43 Riflemen wounded; 1st Bn. losses unrecorded. 1811.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined Light Division.
- 22 F** —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE on the Goomtee. 1880.—1st Bn. sailed in H.M.S. *Jumna* for India.
- 23 S** —1858.—4th Bn. landed at Malta.
- 24 S** —1807.—2nd Bn. engaged outside COPENHAGEN. 1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at combat of SAN LUCAR EL MAYOR. 1884.—Formation of Rifle Company, Camel Corps, for Nile Expedition; 2nd and 3rd Bns. sent 2 officers and 50 men.
- 25 M** —**Regimental Birthday**. 1800.—**Experimental Corps of Riflemen** landed at Ferrol, and engaged Spaniards; Lieut.-Col. Stewart severely wounded. 1800.—**The Rifle Corps** formally embodied under Col. Coote Manningham. 1813.—1st Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1815.—2nd Regimental Dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris.
- 26 Tu**—1800.—Action at FERROL renewed; 3 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Major-Gen. Sir Coote Manningham, 1st Colonel-in-Chief, died from effects of Corunna campaign.
- 27 W**—1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in action at SEVILLE. 1865.—Gen. Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—2nd Bn. at **Storming of Bergendal**. Capts. W. Stewart, Lysley and E. Campbell and 23 Riflemen killed or died of wounds. Lt.-Col. Metcalfe, Capts. Alexander and H. Maitland, Lt. Turner, 2nd Lt. Basset and 51 Riflemen wounded. Rifleman E. Durrant awarded the **V.C.**
- 28 Th**—1865.—F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
- 29 F** —1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at KROGE, Denmark. "A few men of the 95th fell" (Sir A. Wellesley). 1848.—Action of **Boem Platz**. Dutch Boers defeated; Capt. Murray and 6 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded.
- 30 S** —1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Varna for the Crimea.
- 31 S** —1809.—Gen. Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1813.—**Storming of San Sebastian**; 50 volunteers from each battalion; 8 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 16 Riflemen wounded. **Defence of the Bridge of Vera** by all 3 Bns.; Capt. Cadoux and 18 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 53 Riflemen wounded.

SEPTEMBER.

- 1 M** —1855.—Capt. Balfour and 50 Riflemen (volunteers from 2nd Bn.) covered a sap from 5th parallel, Sebastopol. Lieut. Cary and 1 Rifleman killed, 15 Riflemen wounded.
- 2 Tu** —1898.—**Battle of Khartoum.** 2nd Bn. engaged. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 W** —1874.—2nd Bn. ordered to Gold Coast (ASHANTEE EXPEDITION).
- 4 Th** —1854.—349th day of siege of Sebastopol.
- 5 F** —1841.—2nd Bn. embarked at Deptford for Bermuda. 1855.—Capt. Balfour and 52 Riflemen 2nd Bn. seized Russian rifle-pits, Sebastopol. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 wounded.
- 6 S** —1839.—Brunswick rifle issued to Regiment, in place of the Baker rifle.
- 7 S** —1807.—Surrender of **Copenhagen.** 1854.—1st Bn. landed at Varna.
- 8 M** —1855.—**Final Attack on Sebastopol;** 2nd Bn. engaged in assault on REDAN; Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Ryder, and 23 Riflemen killed, 8 officers and 137 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 Tu** —1855.—**Sebastopol entered** by the Allies. Russians blew up their magazines, barracks, &c., and set town on fire before retreating.
- 10 W** —1855.—The losses of the 1st and 2nd Bns. in the trenches before Sebastopol (not otherwise accounted for) amounted to 175 Riflemen killed, and 143 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 Th** —1848.—Rebel Boers sent in their submission to Sir Harry Smith; 1st Bn. returned to Bloemfontein.
- 12 F** —1812.—2nd Bn. left Lisbon, *en route* for Spain. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Khartoum.
- 13 S** —1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of FORT MANDLA. 1864.—Whitworth rifles issued to 4th Bn.
- 14 S** —1809.—2nd Bn. landed at Dover from WALCHEREN EXPEDITION, having lost over 300 men by fever in 6 weeks (5 sergeants and 128 Riflemen died within 3 months of disembarkation). 1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. landed in Crimea.
- 15 M** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged on the WATERKLOOF.

SEPTEMBER.

- 16 Tu**—1810.—Retreat on Torres-Vedras commenced; Light Division left as rear-guard at Celorico.
- 17 W**—1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn. 1901.—Fight near Dejager's Drift, Lieut. Blewitt (Mounted Infantry) killed.
- 18 Th**—1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged at ALCALA DE LAS GAZULES. 1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition, exactly two months after their return from Peninsular War.
- 19 F**—1854.—2nd Bn. engaged at BULGANAK, Crimea.
- 20 S**—1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CELORICO. 1854.—**Battle of the Alma**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged 2nd Bn. covered the advance; 11 Riflemen killed; 1 officer and 38 Riflemen wounded.
- 21 S**—1813.—All 3 Bns. camped on the Bidassoa, south of the Pass of Vera. 1898.—2nd Bn. embarked at Alexandria for Crete.
- 22 M**—1811.—1st Bn. at Skirmish near Ciudad Rodrigo. 1852.—Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 23 Tu**—1852.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1897.—2nd Bn. embarked for Malta.
- 24 W**—1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck.
- 25 Th**—1810.—1st Bn. engaged in rear-guard affair at Mora Morta. 1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Mackenzie's Farm, Crimea.
- 26 F**—1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Sula. 1854.—2nd Bn. reached Balaclava.
- 27 S**—1810.—**Battle of Busaco**; 1st Bn. engaged. 1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish of ALDEA DE PONTE.
- 28 S**—1854.—1st Bn. encamped before Sebastopol.
- 29 M**—**Michaelmas Day**. 1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Balaclava to Sebastopol and bivouacked at Kamish.
- 30 Tu**—1876.—Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted to Lieut.-Colonel to command the 1st Bn., dated 27th Sept.

OCTOBER.

- 1 W**—1869.—The Glengarry cap first taken into wear.
- 2 Th**—1854.—2nd Bn. camped on east and in rear of Quarries, Sebastopol, where it remained during the siege.
- 3 F**—1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS, Light Division formed rear-guard at Pombal.
- 4 S**—1817.—2nd Bn. went into barracks at Valenciennes.
- 5 S**—1854.—Ground broken before Sebastopol.
- 6 M**—1811.—Regiment employed in blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo.
- 7 Tu**—1813.—**Forcing the Pass of Vera**; all three Battalions engaged. Capt. Gibbons, Lieuts. Campbell and J. Hill, and 31 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 161 Riflemen wounded.
- 8 W**—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Falmouth for Portugal. 1858.—Det. 3rd Bn. engaged at JAMO, Indian Mutiny. The C. in C. "requested marked attention to the gallantry of Lieut. Green, who was dangerously wounded, 14 sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated." 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 Th**—1833.—2nd Bn. left Corfu for Cephalonia. 1900.—Det. 1st Bn. engaged at **Vlakfontein**. Capts. A. D. Stewart and Paget and 1 Rifleman killed, 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 10 F**—1810.—1st Bn. engaged at ALEMQUER. Reached the lines of TORRES VEDRAS at Arriuda.
- 11 S**—1858.—2nd Bn. recrossed the Goomtee in pursuit of Mutineers.
- 12 S**—1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. sailed from Madeira for New Orleans. 1854.—Pte. Wheatley won the **V.C.** by throwing a live shell over a parapet, Trenches, Sebastopol.
- 13 M**—1858.—Ross's Camel Corps (Detachments 2nd and 3rd Bns.) pursued the Mutineers in the Jugdespore jungles.
- 14 Tu**—1810.—Lines of Torres Vedras, 1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL; 2 officers wounded; several Riflemen killed and wounded. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet under Capt. Fyers drove off Russians.
- 15 W**—1854.—Four Riflemen crept up to within 500 yards of Sebastopol and fired into the windows of the Grand Barracks.

OCTOBER.

- 16 Th**—1854.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged in 5-gun Battery, Sebastopol. 1895.—Capt. F. E. Lawrence killed at MBOGANI, E. Africa, whilst on Special Service.
- 17 F** —1854.—The Allies opened fire on SEBASTOPOL.
- 18 S** —1805.—5 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Cuxhaven, and formed advanced guard of army moving on Bremen.
- 19 S** —1847.—Surrender of the Gaika Chief, Sandilli, to 1st Bn.; end of the 1st Kaffir War.
- 20 M** —1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SUKRETA (Indian Mutiny). 1900.—Action of **Talana Hill**. Lt.-Col. John Sherston, D.S.O., killed.
- 21 Tu**—1858.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. at assault and capture of **FORT BIRWAH**; Lieut. Richards and 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded, 3rd Bn. at Skirmish of **KHOATH KHAS**.
- 22 W** —1873.—4th Bn. sailed for India.
- 23 Th**—1818.—2nd Bn. at Review at Neuville; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., present. 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged at **KHURGURH**, Indian Mutiny.
- 24 F** —1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
- 25 S** —1854.—**Battle of Balaclava**; Lieut. Godfrey, and a few Riflemen silenced a Russian Battery.
- 26 S** —1805.—1st Bn. entered **BREMEN**. 1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet engaged in obstinate fight in **CAREENAGE RAVINE**.
- 27 M** —1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at **MITHARDEN**, Indian Mutiny.
- 28 Tu**—1858.—2nd Bn. occupied Fort Kataree. 1899.—1st Bn. embarked at Southampton for South Africa.
- 29 W** —1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged at **ARANJUEZ**; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—2nd Bn. occupied quarters at Versailles.
- 30 Th**—1818.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calais, after 3½ years with the army of occupation in France.
- 31 F** —1812.—Madrid evacuated, 1st Bn. and 2nd Bn. retreated on Salamanca. 1818.—1st Bn. embarked at Calais for England.

NOVEMBER.

- 1 S —1854.—During the preceding 3 weeks, the 1st and 2nd Bns. lost 11 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded in the Trenches, Sebastopol. 1899.—General Sir Redvers Buller and Staff landed at Cape Town. 2nd Bn. at Ladysmith. **Commencement of Siege.**
- 2 S —1857.—Enfield Rifles issued to the 4th Bn.
- 3 M —1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. cantoned at Oldenburg; Expedition to Germany.
- 4 Tu—1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta, the first of the Rifle Brigade who ever served in India.
- 5 W —1854.—**Battle of Inkerman**; 1st and 2nd Bns. lost Bt.-Major Rooper, Capt. Cartwright, Lieut. Malcolm, and 30 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 58 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 Th—1814.—1 Company 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Flanders.
- 7 F —1812.—Retreat from Madrid on Salamanca; 1st and 2nd Bns. crossed the Tormes at Alba. (Retreat continued into Portugal on 15th.)
- 8 S —1811.—All 3 Bns. engaged in Blockade of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
- 9 S —1858.—2nd Bn. advanced against **FORT AMETHIE**. 1899.—2 Cos 2nd Bn. engaged on Observation Hill, **Ladysmith**, 2nd Lieut. Lethbridge and 1 Rifleman killed, and 4 Riflemen wounded.
- 10 M —1813.—**Battle of the Nivelle**; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Doyle and 11 Riflemen killed, 10 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 Tu—1853.—1st Bn. left Algoa Bay in H.M.S. *Simoom* at end of 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—Mutineers evacuated Fort Amethie, 2nd Bn. started in pursuit.
- 12 W —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. (with Sir John Moore) entered Spain.
- 13 Th—1846.—1st Bn. landed at Algoa Bay for 1st Kaffir War. 1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Deal from Copenhagen. 1873.—2nd Bn. embarked at Cork for the Gold Coast.
- 14 F —1854.—Great storm at Balaclava; 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in trenches for 48 hours. 1897.—3rd Bn. arrived at Rawal Pindi from Tochi (3 officers and 117 Riflemen died from disease between August and December).
- 15 S —1855.—Great explosion in French siege train, Sebastopol; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer wounded.

NOVEMBER.

- 16 S** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Deal on return from Denmark.
- 17 M** —1812.—1st Bn. at combat on the HUEBRA near San Munoz. 1874.—2nd Bn. left Portsmouth for Gibraltar.
- 18 Tu** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in last day of the retreat from Madrid; 3 Riflemen killed, 11 wounded.
- 19 W** —1810.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. in reconnaissance at Valle, near Santarem; "slight loss."
- 20 Th** —1854.—**Gallant Exploit at the Rifle Pits, Sebastopol**; Lieut. Tryon and 9 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded; Lieuts. Bouchier and Cuninghame got the **V.C.** and Colour-Sergt. Hicks the French War Medal.
- 21 F** —1813.—1st Bn. drove in French outposts at **BAYONNE**. 1878.—4th Bn. crossed the Afghan frontier; **capture of Ali Masjid**.
- 22 S** —1867.—2nd Bn. landed at Portsmouth from India. 1874.—Martini-Henry rifles issued to the 1st Bn.
- 23 S** —1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at **ARCANGUES**; 1 officer and 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 24 M** —1874.—2nd Bn. landed at Gibraltar.
- 25 Tu** —1812.—All 3 Bns. went into winter quarters at Alameda and Espeja; close of the campaign. 1899.—1st Bn. landed at Durban.
- 26 W** —1805.—1st Bn. at Occupation of Bremen. 1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. in action before **CAWNPORE**. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **HYDERGURH**.
- 27 Th** —1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of the **GWALIOR** Contingent. 3 officers wounded. 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. arrived at Cawnpore (having marched 48½ miles in 26 hours), in time to take part in engagement.
- 28 F** —1857.—**Action at Cawnpore**; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged; Lieut.-Col. Woodford and 5 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded.
- 29 S** —1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in skirmish at **CAWNPORE**; 3 Riflemen killed and 3 officers and 5 Riflemen wounded. 1877.—4th Bn., 1st party started on **JOWAKI EXPEDITION**.
- 30 S** —1839.—Percussion Brunswick rifle issued to the Regiment, in place of Flint-lock Baker rifle.

DECEMBER.

- 1 **M** —1857.—3rd Bn. at Futtehpore ordered to Cawnpore.
- 2 **Tu** —1854.—Second parallel before Sebastopol opened; 1st Bn. picquet drove Russians out of the Advanced Trench; 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 **W** —1815.—3rd Bn. marched out of Paris for Calais. 1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of Fort Oomrai.
- 4 **Th** —1877.—4th Bn.: affair on Shergasha Ridge, Jowaki Expedition.
- 5 **F** —1857.—3rd Bn. joined 2nd Bn. at Cawnpore. 1861.—5-grooved Naval Enfield Rifle issued to 1st Bn.
- 6 **S** —1857.—Final **Battle of Cawnpore**; 2nd and 3rd Bns. lost 1 Rifleman killed and 1 officer and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **BYRAM GHAT**. 3rd Bn. engaged at **FUTTEHPORE**.
- 7 **S** —1895.—1 officer and 25 men 2nd Bn. embarked for Ashantee with "Special Service Corps."
- 8 **M** —1877.—4th Bn.: destruction of villages in Bori Valley, Jowaki Expedition
- 9 **Tu** —1813.—Passage of the Nive: all 3 Bns. sharply engaged. 1814.—1 Co. 1st, 1 Co. 2nd, and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland.
- 10 **W** —1813.—**Battle of the Nive**; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Hopwood and 9 Riflemen killed, 75 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 **Th** —1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at **SHAHGURH**. 2nd Bn. crossed the Gogra. 1899.—2nd Bn. **Night Sortie from Ladysmith**. Boer 4·7 howitzer captured and destroyed. Lt. Fergusson and 15 Riflemen killed, Capt. Paley, Lt. Davenport, 2nd Lt. Bond and 31 Riflemen wounded, 5 Riflemen (stretcher-bearers) taken prisoners.
- 12 **F** —1854.—Picquet of 1st Bn. violently attacked by Russians near Woronzow road, who were driven back.
- 13 **S** —1813.—Skirmish at **BASSUSSARI**, near the Nive. 1888.—4th Bn.: detachment joined Karen Expedition (**BURMA**).
- 14 **S** —1861.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief, died 1888.—4th Bn.: Yoma Hill Column started (**Burma**).
- 15 **M** —1861.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1899.—1st Bn. at **Battle of Colenso**, 2nd Lt. Graham and 5 Riflemen wounded. Capt. Congreve wounded in trying to save guns and awarded the **V.C.**
- 16 **Tu** —1858.—3rd Bn. having crossed the Gogra, advanced (**Trans-Gogra Campaign**). 1901.—4th Bn. embarked at Queenstown for South Africa.

DECEMBER.

- 17 W**—1814.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. disembarked at Island of Tholen and marched on Bergen-op-Zoom.
- 18 Th**—1813.—Regiment cantoned about Arcangues; end of Campaign of 1813.
- 19 F**—1815.—1st Bn. entered Paris and occupied barracks in the Rue de Clichy.
- 20 S**—1808.—The 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on Oct. 26, on this day joined the 5 Cos. of 1st and 4 Cos. of the 2nd (which had served at Roleia and Vimiera), at Sahagun. 1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. at **Defence of Tarifa**, 2 Riflemen killed, 16 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. at **Action of the Berea**, S. Africa; 3 Riflemen killed.
- 21 S**—1854.—Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed.
- 22 M**—1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged at **New Orleans**; 23 Riflemen killed 3 off. and 59 R. wounded (total loss over 1.5th of their number).
- 23 Tu**—1871.—Busbies taken in wear by 2nd Bn.
- 24 W**—1877.—4th Bn. 2nd party ordered to start on **Jowaki Expedition**.
- 25 Th**—**Christmas Day**. 1802.—**The Rifle Corps** ordered to be numbered the "**Ninety-Fifth**." 1808.—Retreat of Corunna commenced; 1st Bn. on rear guard with Sir John Moore; 2nd Bn. on rear guard with General Craufurd. 1818.—3rd Bn. disbanded. 1857.—3rd Bn. engaged at **PUTARAH**.
- 26 F**—*Bank Holiday*. 1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at **CASTRO PIPA**. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **CHURDAH**; captured 5 guns. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged near **Greylingstad**; 8 Riflemen killed, Capt. Radclyffe, 2nd Lt. M. White and 45 Riflemen wounded.
- 27 S**—1858.—2nd Bn. at capture of **FORT MEDJIDIA**; 1 Rifleman killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 28 S**—1808.—Retreat of **CORUNNA**; 1st Bn. sharply engaged at **BENAVENTE**. 1814.—3rd Bn. engaged at second combat before New Orleans; 1 Rifleman killed, 4 Riflemen wounded.
- 29 M**—1857.—2nd Bn. at capture of **FORT ETAWAH**.
- 30 Tu**—1877.—4th Bn. arrived at **BORI PASS**, Jowaki; forced it next day.
- 31 W**—1810.—Assault on **Tarifa** by French repulsed; 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged; 1 Rifleman killed, 1 Rifleman wounded. 1846.—1st Bn. engaged in skirmish on the Kei river. 1858.—2nd Bn. in skirmish on the **Raptee**.

ROLL OF PAST OFFICERS

OF

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

The KING.

Abercromby, *Hon. J.*, 62, Palmerston Place,
Edinboro', N.B.

à Court, Lt.-Col. C., *C.M.G.*, Naval and
Military Club

Adair, Capt. F. E. S., Naval and Military
Club

[5] Alexander, Col. B. F., Wilsley, Cran-
brook, Kent

Ames, Alfred, Esq., Junior United Service
Club

Ames, Frederick, Esq., Hawford Lodge,
Worcester

Astley, B. F., Esq., Chequers' Court, Tring

Austin, Capt. G. L., The Precincts, Canter-
bury

[10] Bagot, Lieut.-Col. V. S., 26, Charles
Street, Berkeley Square, W.

Baird, Robert Henry, Esq., Lausanne

Balfour, Major Walter Francis, Fernie Castle,
Collessie, Fife, N.B.

Baring, *Viscount*, 4, Hamilton Place, Picca-
dilly, and Stratton Park, Hants

Barnwell, Brigade-Surg. Tobias, Ashcombe,
Harrogate.

War Services, &c.

Afghan War, 1878 (medal
and clasp). *Sudan Ex-
pedition*, 1898 (medal and
2 clasps, Egyptian medal).
South Africa, 1899-1900
(medal and clasps).

Indian Mutiny, wounded
(medal & clasp). *Canada*,
1870 (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and
clasp).

Indian Mutiny, with Camel
Corps (medal and 2
clasps). *N. W. Frontier*,
1868-4 (medal and clasp).
Canada, 1866 and 1870
(medal and 2 clasps).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp and Turkish
medal).

Egyptian Expedition, 1882
(medal and clasp and
Bronze Star).

War Services, &c.

[15] Barrington, *Viscount*, Beckett, Shrivenham

Bateman - Hanbury, Major *Hon.* E. R., Boodles', St. James' Street, S.W.

Bathurst, Lt.-Col. Lionel H., Worsham House, Bexhill

Bingham, Captain *Lord*, Naval and Military Club

Blackett, Maj.-Gen. *Sir* E., *Bart.*, Matfen Hall, Corbridge, Northumberland

[20] Blackett, Major C. F., 83, Rue Mercelis, Avenue Louise, Brussels.

Blane, Lt.-Gen. *Sir* Seymour, White's, St. James's Street, S.W.

Blundell, Col. H. B. H., *C.B.*, *M.P.*, 10, Stratton Street, W.

Borthwick, Lt.-Col. A., Chief Constable, Midlothian, Edinburgh, N.B.

Boote-Wilbraham, *Hon.* V. R., Fairfield Estate, Peermad, *via* Periacolam, Travancore, S. India

[25] Boyle, Col. Gerald E., 48, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.

Bradford, Gen. W. H., United Service Club

Bradshaw, Surg.-Major-Gen. A. F., *C.B.*, Hon. Physician to the Queen, United Service Club

Bramston, Col. Thomas Harvey, Guards' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.

Brownrigg, Col. H. S., 5, St. Alban's Road, Kensington, W.

[30] Buchanan, Lt.-Col. H. B., Arthurs', St. James' Street, S.W.

Bunbury, Col. C. T., Cotswold House, Christchurch Road, Winchester

Canada, 1870 (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881.

South Africa, 1899-1900 (medal and clasps).

Crimea, Alma, Balacava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 18th June; wounded, left leg amputated (medal and 4 clasps, Knt. of Leg. of Honour, and Turkish medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal).

Crimea, Inkerman, Sebastopol, wounded (medal and 2 clasps, Turkish and Sardinian medals and Medjidie). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).

Nile Expedition, 1885 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star).

Crimea, Alma (medal and clasp & Turkish medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1879 *Zhob Valley*, 1884. *Hazara Expedition*, 1891 (medal and clasp and *C.B.*).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal and clasp). *Crimea*, Alma, Balacava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, and Knight of Legion of Honour).

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1875-9 (medal).

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).

	War Services, &c.
Burnell-Milnes, Major E. A. P., Junior Carlton Club	
Burrell, Capt. <i>Hon.</i> Willoughby, 12, Prince's Gardens, S.W.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Burn, Major H. Pelham, Nosely Hall, Leicester	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-7 (medal and clasp).
[35] Cairns, Capt. <i>Hon.</i> W. D., Combe, Bradford Abbas, Sherborne	
Campbell, Capt. Arthur C., Naval and Mili- tary Club	
Campbell, Lt.-Col. <i>Hon.</i> H. W., 44, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	<i>Crimée</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Leg. of Honour, Medjidie and Turkish medal).
Campbell, W. Sidney, Esq., 6, Grosvenor Street, W.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Cary, Col. L. F. B., The Quinta, Babbicombe, Torquay.	<i>Crimée</i> (in Royal Navy), bombardment of Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
[40] Caulfeild George, Esq., Copsewood, Limerick	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Chamberlin, Lt.-Col. E., 60, Jermyn Street, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Chelmsford, Gen. <i>Lord</i> , <i>G.C.B.</i> , United Ser- vice Club	<i>Crimée</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Medjidie, Sar- dinian, and Turkish medal). <i>Abyssinia</i> (medal). <i>Kaffir and Zulu Wars</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Cholmondeley, Lt.-Col. H. C., <i>C.B.</i> , Keyham Hall, Leicester	<i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (medal and clasps).
Clanmorris, <i>Lord</i> , Creg Clare, Ardrahan, Co. Galway	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
[45] Clerk, Gen. Godfrey, <i>C.B.</i> , 127, Ashley Gardens, Victoria Street, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and 2 clasps). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Clerk, Col. J., <i>C.S.I.</i> , <i>C.V.O.</i> , Carlton Club	<i>Crimée</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
Clifton, Capt. A. W., Warton Hall, Lytham, Lancashire	<i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal). <i>Crimée</i> , Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal).
Clinton, Lieut.-Col. Henry R., Ashley Clinton, Lymington	
Clinton, Col. <i>Lord</i> Edward Pelham, <i>G.C.V.O.</i> , <i>K.C.B.</i> , 81, Eccleston Square, S.W.	

War Services, &c.

[50] Close, T., Esq., Kirtlington Park, Oxford	
Coke, Lt.-Col. <i>Hon.</i> Wenman, 8, St. James's Place, S.W.	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881.
Cole, <i>Hon.</i> Arthur, Keswick Lodge, Norwich	
Colville, Col. <i>Hon.</i> Sir W. J., <i>K.C.V.O.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , 47, Chester Square, S.W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Sebastopol (medal and 2 clasps, <i>Knt. of Leg. of Honour</i> , <i>Sardinian</i> and <i>Turkish</i> medals, and <i>Medjidie</i>).
Constable-Maxwell-Scott, <i>Hon.</i> J., Colar, Wimbledon.	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
[55] Conyngham, Lord C. A., Army and Navy Club	
Cope, Lt.-Col. Sir Anthony, Bart., Bramshill, Hartfordbridge, Hampshire	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).
Cosby, D. S. A., Esq., Stradbally Hall, Queen's County	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal & clasp).
Coulson, Capt. John Byron Blenkinsopp, Norham-on-Tweed	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, <i>Turkish</i> medal).
Crake, Major E. B., 14th Provisional Battn. (Rifle Brigade), Dublin	
[60] Crompton, Major R. E., <i>C.B.</i> , Thriplands, Kensington Court, S.W.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (medal and clasps, <i>C.B.</i>).
Cuffe, Capt. <i>Hon.</i> O. F. S., St. James's Club, Piccadilly	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Curzon, Col. G. A., Westwood, Windlesham, Surrey	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , Camel Corps, 1857-8 (medal and 2 clasps).
Curzon, Col. <i>Hon.</i> M., Garats-hay, Loughborough	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp). <i>N.W. Frontier</i> , 1897 (medal and clasp).
Cutlar-Fergusson, A., Craigdarroch, Moniaive, Dumfriesshire	
[65] Dashwood, Col. C. B., Junior United Service Club	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Davy, Capt. D. B.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Deedes, Major-General W. H., <i>D.S.O.</i> , Army and Navy Club	<i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881.
De L'Isle and Dudley, Major Lord, Penshurst Place, Kent	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-8, severely wounded (medal and clasp, and <i>D.S.O.</i>).
Dillon, Gen. Sir Martin, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.S.I.</i> , United Service Club	<i>Punjab</i> , 1848-49 (medal). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1851 (medal and clasp). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> , severely wounded (medal and clasp). <i>China War</i> , 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Abyssinia</i> (medal and <i>C.B.</i> , <i>A.D.C.</i> to Queen).

War Services, &c.

- [70] Dillon, *Viscount*, Ditchley, Enstone,
Oxfordshire
- Douglas, Capt. E. Palmer, Cavers, Hawick,
N.B.
- Drummond, Capt. Alfred Manners, 54, Fitz-
John's Avenue, Hampstead
- Drummond, Capt. Algernon H., 49, Charing
Cross, S.W.
- Drummond, Capt. Cecil G. A., Enderby,
Leicester
- [75] Drummond, W. Percy, Esq., Sherborne
House, Warwick
- Drummond, Hugh H. W., Esq., Syon
House, East Budleigh, Devon
- Dugdale, Col. H. C. G., Hill House, Christ-
church Road, Winchester
- Dunalley, *Lord*, Kilboy, Nenagh, Tipperary
- Dunn, E. W., Esq., Childrey Manor,
Wantage
- [80] Dutton, H., Esq., Hinton House,
Alresford
- Eccles, Capt. W. V., Naval and Military
Club
- Edwardes, Lt.-Col. *Hon.* C. E., 39, Lan-
caster Gate, W.
- Egerton, Col. Alfred, *C.B.*, Stud House,
Hampton Court
- Egerton, Lt.-Col. R., 2, Carlisle Place,
Victoria Street, S.W.
- [85] Elrington, Gen. F. R., *C.B.*, Vernon
Hill, Bishops' Waltham
- Enniskillen, *Earl of*, Florencecourt, Ennis-
killen
- Euston, *Earl of*, 17, Carlton House Terrace
- Evans, John Bowle, Esq., 20, Lansdowne
Place, Cheltenham
- Eyre, Col. H., *C.B.*, Bampton Manor,
Lincoln
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, and Turkish
medal).
- Canada*, 1866 (medal and
clasp).
- Indian Mutiny* (medal and
clasp). *Ashantee* (medal
and clasp).
Ashantee (medal and clasp).
- Burma*, 1887-88 (medal and
clasp).
- Indian Mutiny* (medal and
clasp).
- Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman,
Sebastopol (medal and 3
clasps, Knight of Legion
of Honour, Medjidie, and
Turkish Medal).
- Canada*, 1870 (medal and
clasp).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol, Assault
on Redan, 8th Sept.,
wounded (medal and
clasp, & Turkish medal).
Indian Mutiny, with
Camel Corps (medal and
2 clasps).

War Services, &c.

[90] Fergusson, Col. John Adam, commanding 14th Provisional Battn. (Rifle Brigade), Dublin

FitzHerbert, Major, Somersal Herbert, Derby

FitzGeorge, Col. A. C. F., *C.B.*, 6, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.

FitzGerald, *Sir* Maurice, *Bart.*, *Knight of Kerry*, 75, South Audley Street, W.

Forbes, Lt.-Col. H. F. G., Pension Neu, Schweitzerhaus, Lucerne

[95] Ford, Capt. R., Naval and Military Club

Fortescue, Capt. Edmund, 3, St. Mark's Crescent, St. Heliers, Jersey

Frere, Major *Sir* Bartle C. A., *Bart.*, *D.S.O.*, 22, Bryanston Square, W.

Fryer, Lt.-Col. E. J., 22, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.

Fyers, Capt. H. A., *M.V.O.*, 66, Evelyn Gardens, S.W.

[100] Glyn, Lt.-Gen. J. P. Carr, Uddens House, Wimborne, Dorset

Glyn, Capt. *Hon.* Sidney Carr, 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

Glyn, Gen. *Sir* Julius, *K.C.B.*, Sherborne, Dorset

Gough, Col. Bloomfield, Belchester, Coldstream

Graham, *Sir* R. H., *Bart.*, Norton Conyers, Ripon, Yorkshire

[105] Grant, Lt.-Col. Wilmot, Army and Navy Club

Grosvenor, *Hon.* Algernon, 6, South Street, Park Lane

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal). *Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).

South Africa, 1899-1900 (medal and clasps).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

Zulu War, 1879 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and clasp, *D.S.O.*).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). *Sikkim Expedition*, 1861. *South Africa*, 1879.

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Canada*, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).

Boer War, Boom Plaats, 1847. *Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp, *C.B.*).

Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal and 3 clasps, Bronze Star). *South Africa*, 1899 (medal and clasps).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).

Canada, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

War Services, &c.

Guest, Montague John, Esq., 3, Savile Row, W.	
Hamilton, <i>Rt. Hon. Lord George, M.P.</i> , Carlton Club	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
[110] Hammond, W. O., Esq., St. Albans Court, Wingham, Canterbury	
Hammond, Lt.-Col. W. W., Army and Navy Club	<i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (2 clasps).
Hardinge, Capt. <i>Viscount</i> , South Park, Penshurst, Kent	<i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star).
Harington, Lt.-Col., A.	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Harington-Stuart, Col., Torrance, East Kilbride, N.B.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
[115] Hartopp, Lt.-Col. E. C., Copswood, Walton-on-the-Hill, Epsom	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).
Harvey, Lt.-Col., Uxbridge Road, Slough	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal, and medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal).
Heber-Percy, A. C., Esq., Hodnet Hall, Hodnet, Shropshire	
Heber-Percy, Lt.-Col. R. J., Hodnet Hall, Hodnet, Shropshire	<i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881. <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (clasp).
Henshaw, C. F., Esq., Army and Navy Club	
[120] Hesketh, <i>Sir Thomas, Bart.</i> , Easton Neston, Towcester	
Hildyard, Thomas B. T., Esq., Flintham Hall, Newark	
Hill, Captain Arthur B. G. S., The Ashes, Hothfield, Ashford, Kent	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , with Camel Corps (medal and clasp).
Hillyard, Col. G. A., Crockerhill House, Chichester	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1864 (medal and clasp). <i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (clasp).
Home, Lt.-Colonel <i>Hon. C. D.</i> , Woodcroft, St. Boswells	
[125] Hone, Capt. Harry, 14th Provisional Battn. (Rifle Brigade), Dublin	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Hood, <i>Hon. A.</i> , Upham, Hants	
Hope-Johnstone, Capt. J. J., Raehills, Dumfriesshire, N.B.	
Hopwood, Major A. R., The Priory, Prior Bank, Bath	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).

Hornby, Capt. G. S. P., Sandley House,
near Gillingham, Dorset
[130] Howard, Lt.-Col. F. C., Dacre House,
Scarborough
Howard, Col. *Sir* F. H., *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*,
A.D.C., Army and Navy Club

Hume, Lt.-Col. C. W., 14, Somers Place,
W.

Hunter, Capt. *Sir* Charles, *Bart.*, Mortimer
Hill, Berks

Hutton, Surgeon-Major G. A., Milverton
Hill Villas, Leamington

[135] Inchiquin, *Lord*, Dromoland Castle,
Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare

Inglis, Thomas Cochrane, Esq., Kensington
Palace Mansions, De Vere Gardens, S.W.

Irby, Capt. F. A., Army and Navy Club

Johnston, Lt.-Col. William, Castle Lyons
House, Fermoy

Keane, *Lord*, Castleton House, Church-
town, Co. Wexford

[140] Kenyon-Slaney, Colonel W. R., South
Africa, Inspector of Blockhouses.

Kingscote, Nigel F., Esq., 19, South Audley
Street, W.

Kinloch, Major-General A. A. A., *C.B.*, Army
and Navy Club

Knight, Capt. W. W., Bilting House, Wye,
Kent

Lamb, Lt.-Col. C., Naval and Military Club

[145] Lane, Major-General R. B., *C.B.*, Com-
manding Infantry Brigade, Malta.

Lane-Fox, Capt. J. T., Hope Hall, Tadcaster
Lascelles, Lt.-Col. H. A., Travellers' Club,
S.W.

Lascelles, Col. W. R., 55, Hans Road, S.W.

War Services, &c.

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal
and clasp). *Waziri Ex-
pedition*, 1881.

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal
and clasp). *Burma*, 1888-
9 (medal and clasp).

Jowaki Expedition (medal
and clasp). *Afghan War*,
1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Burma, 1888-9 (clasp).
Sudan Expedition, 1898
(medal and clasp, Egyp-
tian medal). *South Africa*,
1899-1900 (medal and
clasps, *K.C.B.*).

Indian Mutiny (medal and
clasp).

South Africa, 1900 (medal
and clasps).

Crimea, *Alma*, *Inkerman*,
Sebastopol (medal and
3 clasps, Turkish medal).

Burma, 1886-8 (medal and
2 clasps).

Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal
and 2 clasps, with 60th
F.). *Chitral*, 1895 (medal
and clasp, *C.B.*).

Boer War, 1847. Boom
Plaatz.

South Africa, 1899-1900
(medal and clasps).

Zulu War, 1879 (medal
and clasp). *Egyptian
Expedition*, 1882 (medal
and clasp, Bronze Star,
4th Class Osmanieh).

Indian Mutiny, with Naval
Brigade (medal and
clasp). *Ashantee* (medal
and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and
clasp). *China*, 1860 (medal
and 2 clasps). *N. W.
Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal
and clasp). *Nile Expe-
dition* (medal and clasp,
Bronze Star).

War Services, &c.

Lascelles, E., Esq., Inniscrone, Datchet.

[150] Lawless, Lt.-Col. *Hon.* Edward, Bryans-
town, Maynooth, Co. Kildare

Lee-Dillon, *Hon.* H. L. S., Ditchley,
Enstone

Legge, *Hon.* C. G., Northgate House,
Warwick

Lethbridge, *Sir* W., *Bart.*, Sandhill Park,
Taunton

Limerick, *Earl of*, Newbridge Lodge, Cel-
bridge

[155] Lindsay, Lt.-Col. H. Gore, Glasnevin
House, Dublin

Lindsay, Lt.-Col. Walter J., Elmthorpe,
Cowley, Oxon

Lloyd-Anstruther, Lt.-Col. R. H., 37, Eccles-
ton Square, S.W.

Lucan, *Earl of*, *K.P.*, Laleham House,
Staines

Luttrell, Capt. H. C. F., Dunster Castle,
Dunster, Somerset

[160] Luttrell, Capt. A. F., Court House,
East Quantoxhead, Somerset

Lyttelton, Lieut.-General *Hon.* N. G., *C.B.*,
Army and Navy Club

Maberly, Major T. A., Mytton, Cuckfield

Macdonell, *Sir* Hugh Guion, *G.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*,
British Minister, Lisbon

Mackenzie, Capt. *Sir* K. J., *Bart.*, Conan
House, Gairloch, Ross-shire

[165] Maclean, Major-Gen. Henry J., Ashley
Hay, Beckenham

N. W. Frontier, 1863-4
(medal and clasp).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal).
Crimea, Alma, Balaclava,
Sebastopol (medal and 3
clasps, and Turkish
medal). *Indian Mutiny*
(medal and clasp).

Canada, 1870 (medal and
clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal).
Canada, 1866 (medal and
clasp). *Egyptian Expe-*
dition, 1882 (medal and
clasp, Bronze Star).

Crimea, Alma, Balaclava,
Inkerman, Sebastopol
(medal and 4 clasps, Tur-
kish medal, Legion of
Honour and Medjidie).

Canada, 1866 (medal and
clasp). *Jowaki Expe-*
dition (medal and clasp).
Egyptian Expedition, 1882
(medal and clasp, Os-
manieh and Bronze Star).
Sudan Expedition (Egyp-
tian medal and clasps,
medal). *South Africa*,
1899-1900 (medal and 5
clasps).

Ashantee (medal). *Jowaki*
Expedition (medal and
clasp). *Afghan War*,
1878-9 (medal).

Burma, 1883-9 (medal and
clasp).

Ashantes (medal).

War Services, &c.

Macmillan-Scott, A. F., Esq., Harden, Hawick, N.B.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1901 (medal and clasps).
McGrigor, Capt. <i>Sir</i> J. R. D., <i>Bart.</i> , Park- field, Hillingdon, Uxbridge	
Manners, Capt. <i>Lord</i> E. W. J., Naval and Military Club	
Mansel, Lt.-Col. J. B., Smedmore, Corfe Castle	<i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). <i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (medal and clasps).
[170] Markham, Capt. F., Morland, Penrith	
Marshall, <i>Hon.</i> H., Junior Carlton Club	
Maude, Major Robert, Army and Navy Club	
Medway, <i>Lord</i> , 2, Cadogan Square, S.W.	
Meysey-Thompson, Lt.-Col. R. F., Nunthorpe Court, York	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (medal and clasps). Medal for Saving Life.
[175] Middleton, H. N., Esq. (formerly Monck), Dissington Hall, Newcastle- on-Tyne	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Monck, Lt.-Gen. <i>Hon.</i> R., 84, Chester Square, S.W.	<i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal).
Montgomery, Col. Arthur, Radnor Club, Folkestone	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1861.
Moorsom, Lt.-Col. H. M., Penwortham, Preston, Lancs.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Morley, J. E. K., Esq., Junior Carlton Club	
[180] Morgan, Capt. <i>Hon.</i> F. C., <i>M.P.</i> , Ruperra Castle, Newport, Monmouth	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps and Turkish medal).
Muncaster, <i>Lord</i> , 5, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.; and Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
Newdigate-Newdegate, Lt.-Gen. <i>Sir</i> E., <i>K.C.B.</i> , Arbury, Nuneaton	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). <i>Zulu War</i> , 1879 (medal and clasp, <i>C.B.</i>).
Newdigate, Lt.-Gen. <i>Sir</i> H. R. L., <i>K.C.B.</i> , Stoke, near Coventry	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma (medal and clasp) (Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> , with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp, <i>C.B.</i>).

War Services, &c.

- Nicholl, Major-Gen. C. R. H., 40, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.
- [185] Nixon, Capt. A. G., Clarendon, Shawford, Hants.
- Noel, Lieut.-Col. *Hon.* Edward, Exton Park, Oakham.
- Norcott, Colonel C. H. B., *C.M.G.* Brookfield House, Oakham.
- Palmer, *Sir A., Bart.*, Wanlip Hall, Leicester
- Parker, *Hon.* Cecil T., The Paddocks, Eccleston, Cheshire
- [190] Parr, Lt.-Col. T. R., 10, Sumner Terrace, Onslow Square, S.W.
- Paston-Cooper, *Sir A. P., Bart.*, Gadebridge, Hemel Hempstead
- Payne-Gallwey, *Sir* Ralph, *Bart.*, Thirkleby Park, Thirsk
- Peacocke, Capt. T., Efford Park, Lymington
- Pearson, C. L. M., Esq., Naval and Military Club
- [195] Pemberton, Colonel A. R., Deputy Judge Advocate, South Africa
- Pennington, *Hon.* Alan J., Ragdale Hall, Leicester
- Percival, Major-Gen. Lewis, Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, W.
- Pigott, Capt. W. G., Army and Navy Club
- Pinney, Capt. C. F., Naval and Military Club
- [200] Ponsonby, *Hon.* W. A. W., Brooks's Club, St. James's
- Prideaux-Brune, Lt.-Col. C. R., Prideaux Place, Padstow, Cornwall
- Rankin, Major R., Garrison Adjutant, Gibraltar
- Reade, Surgeon-Major-Gen. J. B. C., *C.B.*, 18, Edith Villas, West Kensington
- Ribblesdale, *Lord*, Easton Grey, Malmesbury
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
- Ashantee* (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (clasp).
- Canada*, 1870 (medal and clasp). *Burma* (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (medal and clasps, *C.M.G.*).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
- Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (in R.N.) (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
- Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Canada*, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).
- Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
- Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
- Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assaults on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept. (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal & clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-80 (medal).

	War Services, &c.
[205] Rickman, Lt.-Col. A. D., Kingston Lisle, Wantage, Berks	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Robinson, Major-Gen. C. W., <i>C.B.</i> , Beverley House, Mitcham Common, Surrey	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Zulu War</i> (medal and clasp).
Rokeby, Capt. H. L., Arthingworth Manor, Northampton	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
Ross, Gen. Sir John, <i>G.C.B.</i> , Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, <i>Medjidie</i> , and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> , commanded Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps, <i>C.B.</i>). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp). <i>Perak Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star, <i>K.C.B.</i>).
Russell, Gen. Lord Alexander, <i>C.B.</i> , 17, The Crescent, Alverstoke	<i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal). <i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol, Assault on Redan (medal and clasp, Sardinian and Turkish medals, <i>Medjidie</i>). <i>Canada</i> , 1866-70 (medal and 2 clasps).
[210] Russell, A. G., Esq., Ramsdale, Basingstoke	
Russell, Capt. Leonard G., Ewhurst Park Basingstoke	
Ruthven, Lord, Barncluth, Hamilton, N.B.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Rycroft, Sir R. N., <i>Bart.</i> , Dummer House, Basingstoke.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (medal and clasps).
Sackville, Colonel L. R. S., Sprivers, Horsmonden, Kent	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
[215] Saunderson, Capt. S. F., Castle Saunderson, Belturbet	
Savile, Capt. J. H. D., Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.	
St. John-Mildmay, Lt.-Col. H. A., 31, Gloucester Street, Belgrave Road	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal). <i>Canada</i> 1866 (medal and clasp).
St. John-Mildmay, Capt. W. P., Wales House, Queen Camel, Bath	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
St. Paul, Col. C. H., Junior United Service Club	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (medal and clasp).

War Services, &c.

[220] Scott, Surg.-Gen. J. E., 30, Burlington Road, Dublin

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal and clasp). *Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).

Seymour, Major-General Frederick H. A.

Seymour, Lt.-Col. Leopold R., 9, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

Shannon, *Earl of*, Castle Martyr, Co. Cork
Sherston, Major C. D., Evercreech, Bath

Ashantee (medal and clasp), severely wounded.

[225] Sherston, Capt. Maxwell, *D.S.O.*,
Alford Cottage, Castle Cary, Somerset

Nile Expedition, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). *Burma*, 1886-7 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (medal and clasps, *D.S.O.*).

Simeon, *Sir John Barrington, Bart., M.P.*,
Swainston, Newport, Isle of Wight
Snowden-Smith, *Rev. Prebendary*, 13, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton

Smyth, Lt.-Col. G. J. Fitzroy, Guards' Club
Sotheby, Major-Gen. F. E., Ecton, Northampton

Crimea, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept. (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *China*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

[230] Somerset, Capt. *Hon. A. C. E.*, Naval and Military Club, W.

Staveley, Capt. C. R., Pamflete, Ivy Bridge Devonshire

Stephen, Col. F., *C.B.*, Avoch House, Ross-shire, N.B.

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

Stephens, Major-Gen. A. H., *C.B.*, 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Steuart, Capt. J. M. S., Ballechin, Ballinluig, Perthshire, N.B.

[235] Stewart, Major-Gen. R. C., *C.B.*, 23, Palmeira Mansions, Hove, Brighton

Indian Mutiny, severely wounded (medal and clasp).

Swaine, Major-Gen. L. V., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, 14, Queen's Gate, S.W.

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star, Medjidie, *C.B.*). *Nile Expedition*, 1884-5 (clasp).

Swinhoe, Capt. W. G., 39, Chelverton Road, Putney, S.W.

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).

War Services, &c.

Tankerville, *Earl of*, Chillingham, North-
umberland

Thornton, Major F. S., Naval and Military
Club

[240] Tighe, E. K. B., Esq., Guards' Club
Torphichen, *Lord*, Calder House, Mid-
Calder, N.B.

Tottenham, C. Loftus, Esq., Tudenham,
Mullingar

Tryon, Capt. R., The Lodge, Oakham

Tryon, R., Esq., 48, Draycott Place, S.W.

[245] Tufnell-Tyrell, Lt.-Col., Boreham
House, Chelmsford

Turnor, Major R. C., Travellers' Club

Turnor, Christopher Hatton, Esq., Stoke
Rochfort, Grantham

Vandeleur, Capt. H. S., 72, Cadogan Square,
S.W.

Verner, Lt.-Col. Willoughby, Hartford
Bridge, Winchfield

[250] Vyner, Robert, Esq., Fairfield, York

Waddington, Capt. Henry Spencer, Caven-
ham Hall, Soham

Walpole, Lt.-Col. H., 27, St. Leonard's
Terrace, S.W.

Walsh, Major *Hon.* C., Chief Constable,
Radnorshire

Ward, Capt. Victor N., Villa Montelfi, via
Santa Marta, Florence

[255] Warren, Major-Gen. A. F., *C.B.*,
Worting Place, Basingstoke

Wegg-Prosser, C. E., Esq., Wellington
Club, S.W.

Wegg-Prosser, Major J. F., Travellers' Club,
S.W.

Weyland, Mark U., Esq., Wood Eaton,
Oxford

Wickham, Capt. H. L., Army and Navy
Club

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal
and clasp).

Burma, 1886-7 (medal and
clasp).

Ashantee (medal).

Nile Expedition, 1884-5
(medal and 2 clasps,
Bronze Star). *South
Africa*, 1899-1900 (medal
and clasp). Medal for
Saving Life.

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal
and clasp).

Sudan Expedition, 1898
(medal and 2 clasps,
Egyptian medal), severely
wounded, leg amputated.

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,
Sebastopol (medal and 3
clasps, Medjidie, and
Turkish medal). *Indian
Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
Ashantee (medal and
clasp, *C.B.*).

South Africa, 1900 (medal
and clasps).

Canada, 1866 and 1870
(medal and 2 clasps).

War Services, &c.

[260] Wiles, Surg.-Major Julius, Hitchin, Herts	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol, Assaults on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept. (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>China War</i> , 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Wilkinson, Major T. H. Des V., <i>D.S.O.</i> , Pitfour, Glencarse, Perthshire, N.B.	<i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881. <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps, <i>D.S.O.</i>).
Windham, Major George S., Bembridge, Isle of Wight	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balacava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Wingfield-Stratford, Capt. H. V., Woolton House, Newbury, Berks	<i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881.
Winterscale, Lt.-Col. J. F. N., Hillcliff, Buckleigh, Westward Ho !	
[265] Wood, Col. H., <i>C.B.</i> , 95, Thorpe Road, Norwich	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1864 (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1879 (medal). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881.
Woodhouse, Capt. E. M., Langley Furze, Slough	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp).

CORRECTIONS FOR 1903.

With a view to the issue of the corrected List for 1903 it is requested that all past Riflemen who may wish to have any additions or corrections made will be good enough to send full particulars of the same to the Editor before October 31st.

THE LAST "QUEEN'S GUARD."

JANUARY, 1901.

"THE OLD GUARD AT OSBORNE HOUSE."

To anyone possessing the historic sense it would be impossible to have taken a part, however humble, in the events preceding and following on the death of our late lamented and beloved Queen Victoria without realising the intense grief felt at the loss of such a glorious Monarch, both by her people and by those round about her, as well as the profound interest such an event evoked in the hearts of all her subjects.

It was my lot and proud privilege to be in command of the Queen's Guard at East Cowes during Her Majesty's last days at Osborne, in December, 1900, and January, 1901.

The Guard, which was composed of two officers and forty-four N.C.O.'s and men of the 2nd Batt. Royal Rifle Reserve Regiment, then quartered at Parkhurst, was mounted at East Cowes early in December, the day before Her late Majesty returned to Osborne for the last time.

It was thus the last Queen's Guard.

To Riflemen it is of interest to note that the whole of the Guard (with the exception of Lieut. Okeover, a militia officer who had been transferred to the Rifles Reserve Regiment) was composed of those who had served in the Rifle Brigade.

It may thus be a matter of no small pride to present ourselves to learn that their old comrades were thus guarding their Queen at her death.

For some little time we had heard that the Queen was in failing health; but it nevertheless was a great shock to us, no less than to the Nation, when the end came.

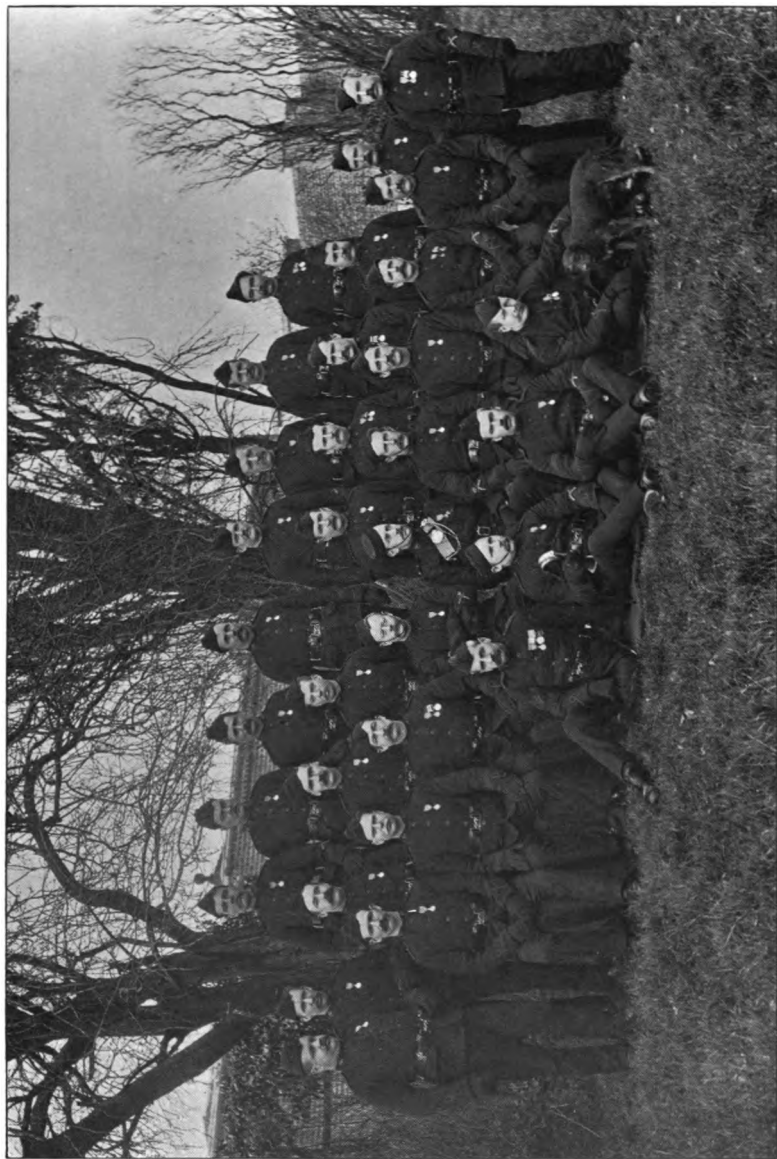
On the morning after Her Majesty had breathed her last, Colonel (now Sir William) Carington, the Equerry in Waiting, ordered me to parade at once with 22 N.C.O.'s and men and march up to Osborne House. Dress—Church Parade Order, with rifles.

It was not a little unfortunate that no proper head-dress had been issued to the Guard. The men certainly turned out as smart as possible, but their fatigue-caps and their much-worn serge jackets undoubtedly placed them at a certain disadvantage.

It was a lovely winter day as we marched into the grounds of Osborne House, and in spite of their worn uniforms the men presented a goodly appearance and seemed proud to be selected for the grave and solemn duties which were about to be entrusted to them.

Arrived at Osborne House we piled arms and awaited orders.

Nor did we have long to wait, for in a few minutes an officer in authority came out and ordered me, my Colour-sergeant, and about ten men to enter. We were taken down a long corridor to the foot of the great staircase, where the tramp echoing loudly on the marble floor. From this point they were placed at attention up the staircase and continued to a short distance beyond the top stair, with arms reversed. I was then stationed by Lord Edward Clinton and Major-General Sir Edward Edwards down a small passage,



THE LAST "QUEEN'S GUARD," JANUARY, 1801.

leading off the corridor on the top of the stairs, opening on to which was Her late Majesty's bedchamber. My post was at the door of that room.

After 12 o'clock the door of the room adjoining, and beyond me to my left, was thrown open and remained so until 5 o'clock in the evening. During this time the whole of the Royal Household, the Officers and Blue-jackets from the Royal Yachts, &c., some of the residents in the neighbourhood and the tenantry on the Osborne Estate, were permitted to pass through the door of the ante-room into the Royal Bedchamber, where the body of their late Queen lay, and out by the door at which I was stationed. Two Indian servants were on duty inside the room, and were occupied in opening and shutting the door as the people passed through.

It would have been indeed strange to stand, however outwardly impassive, at the door, while passing by me in slow and mournful succession came people of all ranks and classes, without feeling deeply moved and touched at the spectacle of genuine grief evinced by all who looked their last at the body of their late Sovereign.

It was also an inspiring reflection that within a few feet from where I stood lay her who but yesterday "held in allegiance and ruled over the land that the great Macedonian could not conquer, and over a continent of which even Columbus never dreamed; the Queen of every sea, and of nations of every zone."

Human emotions are strange forces, but only the rare few of those who experience them at such great moments are able to give them their true literary expression or to use words at all commensurate with their significance.

As the afternoon wore on the people still streamed by, passing through the silent corridors, past the dark

figures of the Riflemen standing immovable up the staircase, past into the ante-room and on into that other room where, with a few scattered flowers over the bed, lay the Royal dead.

I was relieved for about an hour by Lieut. Okeover, and another relief changed the Riflemen at their posts. On my return I found the throng of people as great as before, and so it continued until nearly five o'clock, when the men were withdrawn from their positions, and the whole party of Riflemen in their turn, including the officers, were also permitted to pass through the Royal death-chamber.

The Riflemen filed by with shouldered arms and reverent tread, each one of them deeply impressed and awed by the mingled grandeur and simplicity of the scene.

Such was our last sight of our Queen, we who had in all our lives never known any other Sovereign but her.

Having withdrawn my men, I was ordered to return to our Barracks at East Cowes. On the following day another party, composed of the other half of the Guard, were ordered up to Osborne House, under Lieut. Okeover.

This party left early in the afternoon.

In the meantime the body of Her late Majesty had been placed in the coffin. This was carried downstairs by a party of Bluejackets from the Royal Yacht to a room on the ground-floor fitted up as a *chapelle ardente*.

It was not till late at night that the coffin was actually removed here. On it were placed the Royal Robes, the Crown and Sceptre, the Order of the Garter, and other Insignia.

At each of the four corners of the *chapelle* was

placed a high brass candlestick, the only lights there were.

A Cross was placed at the head of the coffin, and the air was faint with the overpowering scent of innumerable flowers and wreaths laid all around and about.

When all had been prepared four Riflemen were marched in and placed, one at each corner of the coffin.

The whole of the Royal Family were already assembled in the *chapelle ardente*, and the Riflemen having been placed with arms reversed and bowed heads facing inwards, a Service was conducted by, I believe, the Bishop of Winchester, after which the Royal Family gradually retired, leaving the *chapelle* for the night to the vigil of certain Household Officers and the Riflemen on duty. These were relieved every hour all through the night and on into the following day. The Riflemen performed their solemn duties admirably.

On the afternoon of the 25th, the Queen's (now the King's) Company of the Grenadier Guards, under the command of Captain Lloyd, arrived at East Cowes.

It is the traditional privilege of this famous Company to watch and guard over the dead Sovereign of these Isles, and when her late Majesty Queen Victoria expired they were at once telegraphed for.

The Grenadiers, with their Officers, marched into the Barracks looking very magnificent, every man six feet.

A Subaltern and party were at once ordered to proceed to Osborne House, where they took over the duties then being performed by the Riflemen, and continued on Guard throughout the whole of the Royal Obsequies to the day of the Funeral.

With the relief of the Riflemen by the Grenadiers, the last Queen's Guard concluded the duties entrusted

to them, and it is with feelings of pride that I relate how well these old Riflemen bore themselves throughout that sad period and upheld the traditions of their old Regiment.

The King was graciously pleased to confer the Royal Victorian Order on all the Officers and the Royal Victorian Medal on all the Grenadiers and Riflemen who did duty at Osborne House on this memorable occasion. I need hardly say how these old soldiers of the Rifle Brigade appreciated the great honour thus done them by the King.

Let us also reflect how, as the years roll on, they will recall with pride the memories of that Guard at Osborne House, of the hush of the Royal death-chamber, and lastly, of that closing scene when, amid the mourning of millions of her sorrowing subjects, Queen Victoria was borne on her last journey from her home by the sea to her long rest at Frogmore.

HUBERT A. N. FYERS, *Captain.*
Late Royal Rifle Reserve Regiment
and Rifle Brigade.

ROLL OF HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA'S LAST GUARD OF HONOUR

AWARDED THE VICTORIAN MEDAL.

Rank and Name.

No.	932	Colour-Sergeant T. Lewis.
„	203	Sergeant H. Gilbert.
„	978	„ G. Blackman.
„	933	Corporal E. Martindale.

Rank and Name.

No. 1275	Corporal G. Taylor.
„ 123	„ J. Clark.
„ 407	Acting-Corporal B. Wells.
„ 529	„ R. Gilmour.
„ 1013	„ J. Rhodes.
„ 422	„ T. Kilshaw.
„ 404	Bugler E. Mallet.
„ 532	Rifleman J. Ballard.
„ 424	„ G. Charles.
„ 539	„ J. Currall.
„ 389	„ A. Day.
„ 419	„ G. Fisher.
„ 538	„ J. Foster.
„ 988	„ J. Gartshore.
„ 997	„ J. Logan.
„ 996	„ T. Lynch.
„ 999	„ J. Pitchford.
„ 410	„ T. Naylor.
„ 846	„ J. Edmonds.
„ 394	„ M. Richards.
„ 391	„ J. Smith.
„ 527	„ C. Street.
„ 1003	„ T. Sweeting.
„ 411	„ J. Tiff.
„ 434	„ W. Tiffin.
„ 400	„ T. Wagerfield.
„ 534	„ J. Waller.
„ 814	„ J. Woodward.
„ 1556	„ R. Fidoe.
„ 499	„ J. Fishlock.
„ 674	„ A. Piket.

DEPARTURE OF 4TH BATTALION FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

(From the *Times*, December 16.)

INSPECTION OF TROOPS BY THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

“On Saturday morning in Portobello Barracks, Dublin, the Duke of Connaught inspected the 4th Batt. Rifle Brigade, which is about to leave for South Africa. The force, which was dressed in khaki and was in full marching order, numbered 870 rank and file and 27 officers. The Duchess of Connaught, and Princesses Victoria and Patricia of Connaught, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland were present at the inspection, besides a large gathering of the general public. The Duke of Connaught, who was accompanied by several members of the headquarters staff and attended by Capt. the Hon. J. G. H. H. Beresford, A.D.C., was received by Col. Trench, commanding the Dublin district, and some members of the district staff. Addressing the battalion after the inspection,

“The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT said :—‘I do not wish you to leave this command without saying a word to you before you go. It has been a great pleasure to me to find the 4th Battalion under my command again in Ireland, as it was at Aldershot, at Gosport, and previously at Meerut. I have been connected with the battalion for a good many years now, and I am happy to think that the good spirit that has ever been prominent in every battalion of the Rifle Brigade is as strong in the fourth as in the first, second, or third. You are now going on active service to South Africa, and you have among you in the ranks several men who have taken part with our first and second battalions in the campaign, and I am sure that this battalion will know well how to maintain the high

reputation of the Rifle Brigade. You have ever been an active, an intelligent, and a smart battalion, and I am sure that the discipline which is essential in the very best shooting and marching battalion in the Army will not be wanting in any service in which you may have to take part. Remember that great intelligence and great care will be required on many occasions, and I am sure you will find that the instruction in outpost work and in reconnoitring work which you have had in this battalion will stand you in good stead. I will not keep you any longer on this cold morning, but I do not wish the 4th Battalion to leave this command without expressing my great satisfaction at the smartness, intelligence, and good feeling which the battalion has at all times shown under my command. I congratulate Col. Pemberton and all under him on the very good appearance the battalion has presented on parade to-day. The last time I saw them in khaki was at Rawal Pindi in 1885. Since then you have seen good service in Burma, and I am sure that you will do good service in South Africa. I am going to Queenstown to see you off and to see the last of you.'

"The battalion will leave Dublin to-day."

(From the *Times*, December 17.)

"THE REINFORCEMENTS.

"The transport *Orient*, which arrived at Queenstown on Sunday evening from Southampton with 13 officers and 14 non-commissioned officers and men on board, yesterday embarked for the Cape 41 officers and 1,210 non-commissioned officers and men, made up as follows:—Twenty-two officers and 795 men of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade from Dublin, under the command of Colonel A. R. Pemberton; 158 men of the Royal Irish Fusiliers; 103 men of the 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry; 62 men of the East Surrey Regiment; 55 men of the 2nd Dorset Regiment; and 37 of the 1st East Lancashire Regiment, and a few details. The Duke of Connaught, wearing the uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, was

present on the Deepwater Quay during the embarkation of the battalion of that corps, and his Royal Highness expressed to Colonel Pemberton his entire satisfaction at the general appearance of the men. At half-past 12 the Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Princess Margaret of Connaught, arrived from Cork, and were received by the Duke, Rear-Admiral E. F. Jeffreys and his staff, Major-General Sir H. McCalmont and staff, Lord Bandon, and Sir Alfred Dobbin. The entire party proceeded on board the *Orient*, where they were received by Captain Codd and Mr. Murdock, purser, who escorted the distinguished party over the transport. The *Orient* left Queenstown at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were on the Deepwater Quay when the transport left, and the departing troops received a hearty farewell, while the men on board cheered again and again for their Colonel-in-Chief."

CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE 1900-1901.

DIARY OF NO. 1764, PRIVATE G. HAYWOOD,
3RD BATTALION, RIFLE BRIGADE.

June 28th, 1900.—At 5 p.m. I was warned for China and left Rawal Pindi for Calcutta by the 6.45 train on the 29th (short notice); arriving at Calcutta at 6.50 a.m. on July 1st. I there joined the Telegraph Section under Lieutenant Loch, R.E., Assistant Field Engineer.

July 4th.—We embarked on the S.S. *Zibenghla*, having on board the General and Staff of the Force.

After a delay of two nights in the Hooghly, we got fairly on our way, passing Singapore on the 10th, and reaching Hong Kong on the 15th. Here we were landed at Kowloon, but were not allowed to visit Hong Kong owing to the prevalence of plague.

July 18th.—We again put to sea, our destination being unknown, although rumours were rife that we were to land either at Wei-hai-Wei or Woo Sung. Nothing of importance occurred until the 21st, when at 2.30 a.m. we were signalled by H.M.S. *Bonaventure*. Communication was opened with lamps, which resulted in the cruiser sending a small boat to convey General Gaselee on board; the vessels then resumed their journey, the *Bonaventure* outrunning us.

July 22nd. Arrived at Wei-hai-Wei.

Parts of the Chinese ships, sunk by the Japanese

during the war of '94, were still to be seen plainly. Our naval divers were employed on them daily in blasting operations.

July 23rd.—During the afternoon the Hospital Ship *Humber* steamed in, with flags at half mast, having on board one marine who had died of his wounds and many wounded from Taku.

July 24th.—7 p.m. Saw us on our way again.

Leaving the harbour we received three rousing cheers from H.M.S. *Centurion* and *Terrible* to which the Staff and troops on board our craft heartily responded.

July 25th.—We arrived at Taku Bar and anchored alongside the International Fleet.

The Fleet was a splendid sight, in all about thirty-eight men of war, representing eight nations—England, America, France, Germany, Russia, Japan, Italy, and Austria.

July 26th.—We transferred our Field Telegraph Stores from the *Zibenghla* to a steam lighter, owing to ships being unable to cross the bar.

At 2 p.m. the lighter steamed off, making for the mouth of the River Pei Ho. At 3 p.m. we passed the Taku Forts. They are fine-looking forts, having a commanding view out to sea, which comes right up to the foot of them. They were in a very battered condition as a result of the recent bombardment. They were well armed with the latest pattern Krupp guns. One of the forts was flying the British flag; one the Japanese, and one the Russian. A few burnt out wrecks could be seen, just showing above the water. Travelling on up river we saw the flags of different Powers, floating over burnt and wrecked villages, some of which were still burning; nothing but desolation on all sides, except on the river itself; which was crowded with gunboats and various

other craft. We here passed the *Algerine* and the German gunboat *Illtis*, which suffered so severely from the fire from the Chinese forts. The *Illtis* was so riddled with shot and shell, that it seemed a miracle to see her still floating. The river has a very zig-zag course, but we arrived at Sin Ho at 4 p.m. where we landed. A branch of the railway begins here. We rested in a large shed for the night and were cautioned not to go 100 yards in any direction from it, as the Russian sentries fire at anything they see after dark.

July 27th.—At 5 p.m. we entrained for Tientsin; travelling in open trucks. The line here was worked by Russians; a week before it was being worked by the British; men of the Welsh Fusiliers doing the work of engine drivers, guards, etc. The line was guarded by Russian Cossacks every mile or so between Sin Ho and Tientsin. The country was fairly open. We arrived at Tientsin at 2 p.m.

The railway station was a fearful spectacle, one mass of débris, caused by shot and shell. The ground was strewn with every kind of bullet, cartridge cases and fragments of shell; galvanised roofs of houses were riddled like pepper boxes; on the line stood the iron skeleton of a goods and passenger train, all the wood work having been burnt away. On the other side of the line was the Chinese city, razed to the ground.

The station was guarded by French marines, our troops were much amused at their appearance; they were dressed in blue drill, which fitted where it touched, their helmets were all the same size, and those who had small heads had to wear their helmets sideways to enable them to see at all. They were queer looking troops for Europeans.

We unloaded our stores, and packed them on mules,

arriving at a woollen mill an hour later, here we were quartered and attached to the Welsh Fusiliers. Even this mill which was used as a barrack, did not escape the Chinese shell, for the roof and the wall were riddled in places, one man of the Welsh Fusiliers being killed in bed by a shell, which entered through the wall. In the yard adjoining were quartered Austrian sailors of H.I.M.S. *Zenta* and one hundred yards away lay an International cemetery, where during the evening I witnessed the funeral of a Japanese who had died of his wounds. After the body was lowered and covered in, the company stood to "attention," a bugler stepped to the front and blew "Last Post" very slowly, after which each soldier in turn stepped to the foot of the grave and saluted the departed; the grave was then decorated with long streamers, and the company marched home. Some distance off lay the Americans and across the river the Russians and other troops, all waiting for the advance on Pekin. The river presented some nasty sights; now and again one saw the corpse of a Boxer or Imperial soldier float down and get wedged in between the bridge of boats. Every able-bodied Chinaman was now commandeered as a coolie for one or other of the various Powers. They were escorted about, and were made to do any and every kind of work. We had about one hundred of them employed cutting bamboo poles. Some of these coolies often got into trouble.

One day one was found to be wearing a Boxer uniform under his other clothing; he was promptly put in the guard-room, and shot two days later.

July 30th.—A party of the allied forces went out on a reconnaissance. When nine miles out they were fired on by the Chinese, who were strongly entrenched, their fire was returned, and the Japanese drove them out at

the point of the bayonet. The casualties in this affair were eighteen Japanese, three Russians and two Americans wounded. The outposts were sniped at nightly.

The enemy were known to be about 50,000 strong and strongly entrenched a few miles out of Tientsin. All the Powers were making preparations for the advance; in which the river transport was to be used. We had two Chinese junks for our baggage and Telegraph Stores, which were to push on up river, with the fleet of junks, while we advanced by road with the Telegraph line, which was to be worked in co-operation with the Americans, who were short of operators and stores.

August 4th.—2 p.m. We advanced with the Allied Forces, ran our line up, and arrived at Hsiku at 4.30 p.m., 6 miles out, the troops camping here for the night. In front of us, the country for miles was covered with corn and millet about nine feet high. We camped here, and Private Nicholson, of the Somersets, and myself were ordered to open office, having an American operator working with us. We got communication with and passed telegrams on to Tientsin within an hour of receiving the order. We worked at the instrument until midnight, when we got clear and laid down to rest.

August 5th. We did not rest long, for at 2.15 a.m. we were awakened by a heavy rifle fire. We were encamped within two miles of the enemy. The fire continued in one continuous roll, rifle bullets and pom-pom shells whistling and screaming over our heads in all directions. This was varied at 4 a.m. by the 12th Field Battery R.F.A. and two British Naval guns coming into action within 50 yards of our office. About this time the infantry commenced to advance towards the Chinese trenches. Firing still continued heavily on both sides; at 6 a.m. the wounded began to come in. At 7 a.m.

a Krupp battery of the Chinese was put out of action by our artillery and eventually the whole battery of six guns was captured by the Japanese. Fighting still continued fiercely up till 2 p.m., when the Chinese, driven out of their trenches and shelled out of the villages they had been holding, fled in the direction of Yangtsun, closely pursued by the Japanese who gave no quarter. I afterwards heard the Japanese fought very rashly; losing very heavily in crossing open spaces in the corn where the Chinese had purposely cut it down. The Japanese casualties in this engagement were over 300; British about twenty-five and Americans about the same. I have been unable to find out the losses of the other troops. The Chinese had crossed to the left bank of the river, after inundating the country along the right bank beyond Peitsang. Our forces returned to Peitsang and camped for the night, intending to cross the river in the morning. Thus the troops were six miles ahead, our Telegraph party being with them; whilst Nicholson, the American operator and myself were left at Hsiku, and with no troops there; so we decided to stop the night, in fact we had to.

August 6th.—At 4 a.m. we heard heavy firing, and knowing that the troops were on the move Nicholson and the American operator decided to go on to Peitsang, so as to catch our party up and return with transport for my office equipment, etc. They left at 5 a.m. and here I was with a Sapper lineman, a cook, a *Bhisti* and office, with no troops nearer than a mile, and these were six men of the Welsh Fusiliers in a junk yard on the river.

At 7.30 a.m. the American operator returned mounted, and politely informed me that Nicholson was not allowed to come back; and that he (the American) had orders from "his Lootenant," to take the instrument and ride

back for all he was worth, which he did, leaving me stranded. I at once made up my mind what to do, I put the Sapper on sentry over the office and journeyed up and down the river in the hopes of finding a junk going up. I met one in charge of a naick and guard of the 7th Rajputs, but they would not stop for me ; so I returned to the office and commenced searching the village of Hsiku for Chinamen whom I commandeered as coolies. In my first search I captured four and made them sit down outside the office with the Sapper on sentry over them ; I then left and captured five more, returning to office only to find that two of the first four had escaped ; I then made the Sapper fix his bayonet and load his magazine, and ordered him to use his bayonet on any others who tried to escape. I left again for more coolies and returned to find three more missing ; I then put the Indian cook and *Bhisti* on sentry over the remainder, arming the cook with a chopper and the *Bhisti* with a knife ; I then continued bringing coolies from the village until I had a total of eighteen ; which I considered sufficient. My next trouble was to find poles and rope to make up the loads, but by 11.30 I was ready with nine heavy loads made up. Before starting I warned the Sapper to shoot or bayonet any coolie who dropped his load or attempted to run. I also placed the cook in front with his chopper, the *Bhisti* a little behind, then the Sapper with his rifle, and myself in rear to keep a sharp watch on them, as we had villages and long corn to pass through ; thus we started for Peitsang. The weather was very hot and in less than an hour the coolies wanted to stop for water in a village ; this I prevented and made them push on until we were clear of the villages and close to the riverside. I halted here and passed them two at a time down to the river to drink. Pushing on

again we came to the Chinese trenches ; there were scores of the Chinese dead lying about, while some had crawled into the corn and there died ; they presented a horrible sight being alive with maggots and covered with huge blisters caused by the sun. Some were shattered with shell, while others had limbs blown clean away, and the smell was awful. Occasionally one could see where some of the allied troops had fallen, by the equipment, coats, ammunition and field dressing left lying about. Farther on I came across an American soldier killed by a bullet through his head ; he had been overlooked by the stretcher bearers and was lying about 12 feet inside the high corn. I pushed on as quickly as possible, arriving at Peitsang at 2 p.m., where I had to wait an hour before I could cross the river by the bridge of boats. While waiting here I met Sergeant Keenan, R.E., of the Telegraph Section ; he had been sent back to repair the line, as the Chinese had cut it outside Peitsang. On crossing the river I found an office open and working ; here I met Nicholson of the Somersets, again. After half an hour's rest we decided to push on and overtake the army, which had been hard at it with the enemy all day.

This time I was accompanied by Sergeant Keenan and Nicholson. Left behind at Pietsang to work the office were Lance-Corporal Ellis, D.C.L. Inf., and Private McStay, R.I. Rifles, with a Japanese guard and a small detachment of Americans. All went well until 5 p.m., when we met an American going back towards Peitsang ; we asked him how far the troops were ahead ; he replied " Wa'al boys, I ga'ss they're 20 miles right ahead now ; I was sent to find water for our wounded at 12 o'clock and I have'nt found any yet, so I ga'ss I'll go right into Pietsang ; but sa'ay, our boys have had some gawd demned hard scrapping, but I ga'ss they'll get through

all right. Good night boys." We bade him good night and pushed on again. Now the trouble started with the coolies; they were getting exhausted and groaning under their loads; but Sergeant Keenan would not let them stop to rest as he was afraid they would not start again; but at last one of them fell exhausted, so we had to halt and let the remainder rest. We were soon on our way again, but it was now getting dark and we did not know how much farther we had to go, until we met an American correspondent who told us that we were to camp at Yangtsun Bridge for the night, and that it was another hour's journey. At last we saw the camp fires ahead and arrived at Yangtsun at 8.45 p.m. I had been on foot since 5 a.m. We found our Telegraph party with an office working; I reported my arrival to the officer in charge, who remarked, "How the devil did you get here?" I told him how I had commandeered the eighteen coolies and came on with them; "that's good" he replied "I wanted more coolies." I was then ordered to work in the office, which I did until midnight, when, being clear of work and dead tired, I slept. I was relieved from office work at six next morning as I had still to go on farther. This day the army halted for supplies; which came up by river. Outposts were well ahead, having driven the Chinese off yesterday; it was said they had fled to Peking. The railway bridge here was intact, but the rails had been torn up and buried. In yesterday's fighting the Americans had ten killed and a large number wounded. The killed were buried this morning; six of these were killed by Artillery fire, either from the Russians or British. It appears the artillery were in action, and the Americans made a move which brought them under fire from the guns, and as the artillery could not see the object fired at, they continued

firing until an officer rode up in front of the guns and shouted to them to stop firing. The Russians fired two rounds after ours had finished. The French did not come into the firing line until the Chinese were flying. A few troops, British, Japanese, Russian, and French, left here and Nicholson and an American operator remained to work the office.

August 8th.—The allied forces moved off again, and not meeting with any opposition arrived at Tsaitsun the same evening; we arrived with our line at 7 p.m. and immediately opened an office. The enemy were reported as entrenching at Hoshiwn, the next march beyond.

August 9th.—Left Tsaitsun, which was evacuated entirely; On nearing Hoshiwn the Chinese were seen flying from their trenches, and were followed up by the 16th Bengal Lancers, the Artillery shelling them in the distance and killing many. The enemy had been hard at work here, cutting a large channel to the river with the object of inundating the country, and preventing our transport junks getting up any higher, but they did not have time to complete their job; they had miles of trenches, but had fled leaving their tools behind. No further opposition was expected before we reached Pekin, where we were supposed to have a tough job at the walls.

August 10th.—The troops moved on, but the Telegraph had to stay here a day to get more poles; in the evening we erected five miles in advance, and were warned to keep a mile out as a powder magazine of the enemy's was to be blown up at 6.30 p.m.; we halted a mile out and waited, when a small explosion occurred, and we started moving in with some French troops. While we were going along another explosion occurred which blew my helmet off and dashed my rifle out of my grip; the

coolies dropped their loads and ran, and the French soldiers crouched to the ground. I picked up my helmet, crammed it on my head, and looked up at the explosion. It was a grand spectacle, a column of smoke and dust straight up in the air for about 800 feet and gradually expanding and mushrooming at the top. For an hour after showers of dust and burnt powder fell. We immediately returned to camp and learned that four Japanese were injured by the falling débris and two Chinese coolies had been blown into the river, but no injury was done to them with the exception of an involuntary wash.

August 11th.—We left Hoshiwn for Matas. At times we left the main road and cut across country with our wire, and it often happened that we had some difficulty in finding the road again. We then found it by sending out mounted men in different directions, and the one that found it first would fire off his revolver, and we would start in his direction. This day we had left the road and suddenly came to a village. The officer, as usual, ran on ahead to find the best road for our wire, but soon came back, saying there were about 200 armed men in the village. We were then ordered to skirmish out in different directions through the village and clear it. We mustered about ten British and six Americans. I and two others took a central road while the others skirmished in parties in other directions. The first house we came to was surrounded with a wicker fence, and inside of which were trenches; we went on and came across a group of armed Chinese about 600 yards ahead. We dropped down and loaded; the two men with me fired; I saw one Chinaman drop while some of them bolted. I immediately fired and dropped another. We could now hear firing from the other parties on the outskirts of the

village. We then advanced until we saw several Boxers run across the road 400 yards ahead. We dropped two of them and advanced again, when a shot flew past us. We saw the smoke rising from a house. We then crept up alongside a bank and got near enough to spot a fellow on the roof. Two of us pulled off together and he rolled over. We then looked inside the house and found a gun (flint-lock), and took the one off the roof, which was a muzzle-loader. Coming out we had several shots at Boxers, who were bolting through the corn, at the top end of the village. Here we were joined by the others, who said they had been shooting right and left, having killed about twenty between them. The Chinese evidently were there for loot, and thinking we were in advance of a large party they bolted. This was just the kind of excitement the troops had been expecting, for the corn, which extended for miles and was 10 to 12 feet high, was said to be alive with Boxers, who had dropped behind the troops for the purpose of looting. After this we returned and picked up our line again. We had not proceeded far when we heard shots flying after us from across the river ; which seemed to be fired from their "three-men " guns (Gingals they call them) and make as much noise as a 9-pounder. As we could not see anyone we pushed on again ; occasionally potting at an Imperial soldier, who would take flight from the corn on hearing us pushing through it. Eventually we reached Matas and camped ; opening office and immediately getting communication with Tientsin. Mitchell, of the D.C.L. Infantry, and Warnes, of the Northamptons, were to be left here. Left at Hoshiwn were Cowlard, of the Scots Fusiliers, and Jamieson, of the Black Watch. The Japanese and Russians were on ahead during the night.

August 12th.—The troops continued the advance, leaving a garrison of a few Welsh Fusiliers, Indian Cavalry, British, Americans, French, and Japanese. This day we had to stay until the Allies had reached Tungchao (the next camp), so we did not leave till the 13th.

August 13th.—All night and morning we could hear the big guns ahead; we left at daybreak, and had a hard day of it. We could not reach Tungchao; we were within five miles of it, so camped in a village near a French outpost for the night.

August 14th.—On again at daybreak, and reached Tungchao at 10 a.m.; having passed many dead Boxers and Imperial soldiers. We could now hear a furious bombardment going on at Pekin. There were rumours here that the Japs had got inside the first wall. Tungchao itself is a walled city, the walls being thirty feet thick and the same in height. It was now occupied by Japanese, French, Russians, Americans, and British. All transport had now to be transferred from the river to the road, as the river was too shallow for junks to go farther up. We opened office here. Breene, of the R.I. Rifles, and Wilson, of the Queen's, were left behind to work it; also an American lineman.

August 15th.—We advanced with our line again. After going across country for six miles we came to the paved road, which we followed, and before long were very sorry we had done so. It was blocked with transport and Russian artillery. The road is paved with slabs of granite about 12 feet long by 3 wide and 2 thick. They have been put down so long that there are ruts and fissures between the slabs, about 3 feet deep, and the waggon and carts kept dropping into them up to the axles. We really thought we should never reach Pekin;

nevertheless, farther ahead, we managed to leave the road and drive our transport through the corn. About 2 p.m. we were met by some Japanese cavalry, who had just had a brush with the Chinese cavalry; they cautioned us to be on the look out. We continued working on our line until 5 p.m.; when we ran short of poles, and had to abandon work for the night. We went on then, and came to the East Gate of Pekin, which was battered with shells. Outside the Gate under the walls were heaps of percussion caps, bullets, clothing and tentage left by the enemy. We entered the Gate and found it guarded by Japanese. The walls are massive, about 50 feet high and 50 feet thick at the base. Inside the Gate were piles of arms, Mausers, Winchesters, muzzle-loaders and Gingals. The latter take three men to fire them, two to hold them while the other pulls the trigger; they weigh about sixty or seventy pounds each, and are about 12 feet long. Dead Boxers and Imperial Soldiers laid in every direction, and the stench was awful. We bivouacked for the night inside the gate, amongst a lot of Japanese coolies, who had followed the army for loot, and they had it too. They were selling silver nuggets (properly called silver shoes), at the rate of eight for four dollars; afterwards these shoes brought in five dollars each. The Japanese did not know the value of them at the time. Watches were also being sold for three and four dollars each which were worth ten to thirty dollars.

August 16th.—We went out and brought our line on, reaching the Legations at 4 p.m.; running our wire first into the American Legation, then on to the British. The Legations and roads adjoining presented a sight never to be forgotten. Across the roads was barricade after barricade every 20 yards or so. Every building left standing was

sandbagged up to the roof. The only buildings left standing were in the British and American Legations, the Hong Kong Bank and Hotel de Pekin. We opened office in the British Legation, in the Secretary's house. We had to clear the room out first as it was full of cartridge cases and ammunition boxes. I was put in charge with Private Webb, of the 3rd Battalion to assist. We opened with a telephone the first day, but next we moved over to the American Legation and worked an instrument, called the "Buzzer." We did twenty-four hours between us at this; not only doing British but American and every other Power's work here; Japanese, Russian, French, German, Austrian, and also Press messages. We were working day and night relieving each other for meals. Inside the British Legation were troops of all nationalities, wounded and sick, also missionaries. Civilians were strutting about armed to the teeth, with their rifles, bandoliers, etc., all day long. There were plenty of bomb-proof shelters. Adjoining the Legation was the Imperial Carriage Park, captured on the night of the 14th. Here the Chinese had undermined the ground as far as the Students' Quarters with the intention of blowing them up. On the 14th, the British were the first in by two hours to relieve the Legations, and entered by the water-way running through the walls. "I ga'ss you're welcome, boys" was the exclamation from an American sentry on entering. The troops were immediately surrounded by the people, who ran about shaking hands and fetching tea and siege bread out to them. After relieving the Legations, the 12th Field Battery, R.F.A. went back and fought for the possession of the Temple of Heaven, the Americans capturing the Temple of Agriculture. The Battery had to turn out again after that and shell the Chinese from

the South Gate. Next day, the Americans and Japanese shelled and captured the Imperial City, the Forbidden City being left untouched. The Dowager Empress fled while the troops were fighting. The whole of Peking was now being looted by the Allied troops, but the British only did so for three days in parties under officers. The Japanese captured enough rice to feed a division in the field for two years, also half a million taels of silver. The Welsh Fusiliers were walking about like rajahs, loaded with silver, jade, and gold and silver watches.

August 27th.—The Allied Forces marched through the Forbidden City, to impress upon the Chinese that they were masters, and closed the gates again; it having been decided not to loot it so as to induce the Emperor to come back. After the taking of Peking, expeditions scoured the country dispersing the Boxers. The one to Pao-Ting-Fu resulted in learning that the Imperial troops were now fighting the Boxers. Imperial troops were met with but no Boxers were seen. Pao-Ting-Fu was occupied and several missionaries were found there nearly dead, and naked in cellars. One lady-missionary, was treated with horrible cruelty by the Boxers before the troops arrived. She was led through the streets naked, with both breasts cut off and afterwards decapitated outside the City. On returning from Pao-Ting-Fu the troops split up into columns for the purpose of scouring the country. One column working through the hills, rescued a party of Germans, who were having a hard time of it. Our mounted Sappers charged, and captured the hill, driving the Boxers off, and killing many. Since then Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee has arrived and other expeditions have been sent out, but mostly Germans. Peking is now coming back to itself again. The Chinese are returning in thousands. The City is

governed by the Powers and is split up into sections for that purpose. An International Club has been opened; which proudly flies the Flags of eight nations; and lastly a newspaper has just been published; "The China Times," edited by a Mr. Cowan and printed in "Gaselee Road," so named after Sir Alfred Gaselee.

No. 1764. PRIVATE G. HAYWOOD,
"D" Co., 3rd BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE,
In Charge Telegraph Office, Pekin.
China Expeditionary Force.

Pekin, January 23rd, 1901.

A SUMMER AMONG THE UPPER NILE TRIBES.

BY BREVET-MAJOR R. G. T. BRIGHT, RIFLE BRIGADE.

BREVET-MAJOR H. H. AUSTIN, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, and I left England in the beginning of October, 1899, our object being to explore the little-known country to the south of the River Sobat. After a stay of some three weeks at Cairo, where we had plenty of work to do in getting together equipment and goods for barter with the natives, we went up to Omdurman.

At Omdurman we were delayed some weeks on account of the Soudan Government being unable to spare a gun-boat to take us up the Nile. The Khalifa had renewed his energies and was marching on Khar-toum, so that all the steamers were required to take troops and stores up the river to meet the Dervishes.

Our escort consisted of a native officer, Seid Effendi Shukri, and twenty-three rank-and-file of the 11th Soudanese Battalion. Seid Effendi Shukri was a fine type of a young Soudanese officer; during the greater part of the expedition he suffered from intermittent dysentery, but he was always cheerful and never uttered a word of complaint. The non-commissioned officers and men, who came from one of the finest battalions in the Egyptian army, were all that could be desired; they were hard-working, and when, as towards the end of the expedition, their rations became short and were none the better for having been carried on animals

for many hundreds of miles, they took their troubles in a philosophical spirit and were always a pleasure to work with.

The soldiers, in their workmanlike kit of brown jerseys, breeches, and blue putties, looked very smart; a few months later, however, their clothes did not look so new or their cheeks so round. To look after the transport animals we had some twenty-five Dervishes, who but a short time before were steadfast adherents of the Khalifa. They were armed with Remington rifles and bayonets. Their work was of a trying and laborious kind, and consisted of loading and unloading camels, mules, and donkeys. On the march they led the camels and mules, while the donkeys were driven in small batches of about ten.

One of these men unfortunately died—our only loss of human life during the journey. He had been unwell for several days, and at length became so weak that he had to be carried on a camel. He was one day carefully lifted off his camel and carried into the shade of a large clump of trees, where he suddenly died. His loss was severely felt, for not only was he a good all-round man, but he was the only one who understood camels and their ailments.

In the matter of transport, though, we lost heavily, every one of our camels succumbing to the hardships of the journey. When we left Omdurman for the South we had with us, in addition to our camels, ten mules, one hundred and forty donkeys, and six cows. Of this number only one mule, one cow, and a third of the donkeys returned to Omdurman seven months later.

We also had with us a Berthon boat, which was carried by the best camel; he was the last survivor, and bravely he did his duty. Day after day he carried

his awkward load, till one boiling afternoon, on the march, he, too, fell down stone dead.

Khartoum is being rapidly built up; the finest buildings are the palace and Gordon's College. The latter building was not completed in 1899, but it now looks like a monument of strength, and shows what can be done by a very few Royal Engineer officers, even with very raw and untrained labourers.

We left Omdurman early in December, the fleet which carried the whole expedition up the Nile consisted of the gunboat *Tamai* and two large native boats. Major Austin and I lived on the main deck of the steamer, and any surplus soldiers or animals for whom room could not be found on the attached boats seemed to live there also. Then there were servants, the crew of the gunboat, donkeys and goats and sheep.

The two native boats were crammed full of camels and mules, with their attendants. The barge had two decks. On the upper one lived the soldiers, while below were most of the donkeys.

Life on board was quiet and peaceful, varied every now and again by a man falling overboard. One evening my servant, while carrying my iron washing-basin, took an involuntary plunge, and fell between the steamer and the boats. The basin suffered severely and was badly dented, but the boy escaped without a scratch. Such is the Providence which watches over black men!

One morning quite a small boy was missing and could not be found. Presently we saw him a long way behind the ship—a small, dark speck. The steamer was turned round with all haste to return to the rescue, and the poor lad was picked up, but not before he had sunk several times. On falling into the water he had not only lost his balance, but also his head, and instead of swimming

to the shore, which was not more than 100 yards distant, he had swum after the steamer, with the result that he very nearly lost his life.

The sailors were very good and keen fishermen. When the steamer was tied up in the day for a short time to enable grass to be cut for the animals, or was secured to the bank for the night, then came the anglers' time. The Sobat River, which we reached without incident in about a fortnight's steam from Omdurman, was literally alive with fish, and with simply a string and hook baited with a piece of chicken or, better still, guinea fowl, fish were hauled on board in large numbers by the Berberine sailors. And yet, although I tried repeatedly, I only got one bite. The largest fish we caught was over 20lb. in weight; it was not speared, but fairly caught on a line. This fish when hooked refused to come on board, but preferred to sulk at the bottom of the river. A canoe was procured and the line was followed up. When the canoe was over where the monster lay a spear was thrust down into the water, with the result that the impaled fish was brought to the ship and photographed in triumph.

Some 470 miles up the White Nile is Fashoda, a place unheard of till a few years ago. It is a dismal spot; not a tree is to be seen for miles, and in the rainy season it is a vast swamp.

The fort was erected in the middle of the Old Egyptian zareba, and its walls are made of mud and surrounded by a deep ditch. The "Bastion des Anglais" is from 20ft. to 30ft. high, and is built of bricks which Colonel Marchand obtained from the ruins of the Egyptian storehouses.

The King of Fashoda, or "Mek," as he is generally called, lives a few miles farther up the river; he thinks

there are only three really grand people in the world—the Queen, Marchand, and himself; but, in his own estimation, he is the first.

The trees were planted by the French. They are the much-talked-of “Avenue de France.” The paw-paw trees of which the “avenue” is formed are perhaps more ornamental, but not so useful as the adjacent historical vegetable garden, which was also planted by the French.

Some of our men, particularly the transport attendants, were very fond of hippo flesh; but this must be rather an acquired taste, as the soldiers infinitely preferred sheep or goats, and no doubt they were right. The Sobat River simply swarms with hippos; at one time I counted over forty of their heads in the river at one time.

We never shot any of these animals unless they were actually wanted as food for the men. When shot dead the animal sinks, and does not rise to the surface for some time, perhaps for two hours or more, according to the heat of the water. On coming to the surface the carcass is dragged to the shore and cut up. The flesh is divided into long strips, and what is not eaten is dried in the sun. It will keep good like this for a long time.

As the gunboat ploughed its way through the river, now and again a hippo would put its ugly head out of the water to see what was the cause of its usual solitude being disturbed. As the steamer got closer it would, with a loud snort, turn a somersault and disappear beneath the water.

Towards the end of December the expedition disembarked from the steamer and commenced its march. Every morning, long before it was light, the bugle sounded the “reveillé,” and the process of striking the

camp and loading the animals was commenced. As the first rays of the rising sun made it light enough to see the caravan was on its way. First went the advance guard of soldiers, followed by a string of camels and mules; then the donkeys, and in the rear a party of soldiers. As the column passed through villages the natives stood at the doors of their huts and looked on a sight they had never witnessed before. Their clothing needs no description. In most places the natives were pleased to see us, and brought for sale chickens, flour, and sometimes goats and sheep. During the five months we passed travelling among these tribes we never had any cause of complaint against the natives. The poor people are a wretchedly low type of humanity; and they are, in most cases, very far from being prosperous. The country they inhabit is a plain, which during the rains becomes an unwholesome swamp.

We marched generally from ten to twelve miles a day, and as it became hot a suitable place was found to pitch camp. The dry bed of a river was a comfortable spot, and although the sand was hot it was preferable to camping in long, half-burnt grass. Every year, when the grass has become dry after the rains, it is burnt by the natives. This is very necessary, as it grows to a height of some 12ft. or so, and soon becomes quite impenetrable, rendering it impossible for the inhabitants to travel from one village to another.

Our tents were generally pitched on a sandbank in the bed of the River Sobat. There one was safe from snakes. These noisome reptiles were far too plentiful in the grass on the banks of the river. One day our tents were pitched a few yards away from the remainder of the camp; it is a curious fact that no fewer than three snakes were killed near our tents and the same number

in the men's camp during the afternoon. Considering that our men walked in sandals we were very fortunate in only having one man bitten by a snake. This man was bringing the transport animals in from grazing one evening when he trod on a snake and was bitten. We cut the wound open and cauterized it, administering internally a strong glass of hot whisky and water, very much to the disgust of the patient. At the invalid's own request all the charms against snake bites, such as old teeth, small pieces of wood, etc., which were in possession of the caravan, were collected and applied to the injured leg. Whether the cauterizing, the hot whisky and water, or the charms effected the cure, I am unable to say, but after an illness of two or three days the man was perfectly well again.

The River Adura, a large loop of the River Baro, was explored for the first time by the expedition. The names of rivers in this country are rather confusing; the Baro, for example, is the same as the River Sobat, but as it passes through a country inhabited by a different tribe the river is called by another name. Leaving the Baro, our party travelled in a south-east-erly direction and struck the Adura. This was in the month of January, which is about the middle of the dry season, so there was very little water in the river; in fact, in many places one could walk across dry-shod, stepping easily over the tiny stream of water which trickled slowly along on its way to the Nile. At other parts were large pools, picturesque in the extreme, with green shrubs on the banks drooping over the water. Here many antelopes came to drink during the night and early morning.

All this time we were marching towards the mountainous country of Abyssinia. The Soudanese

could scarcely believe their eyes when they first saw the chain of mountains out of which the Baro runs. In Egypt and the Soudan there are hardly any hills, much less mountains. They freely gave vent to their opinion that it would be impossible to climb up to the plateau, and when we were well in the gorge of the river one of the Egyptian servants—he spoke English very well—said to me, “There are hills at all four corners; now we cannot go on. There is only one way—that is, to return.” When we were on the plateau I saw the same boy wandering about, and asked him what he was looking for. He said, “I cannot see a level piece of ground anywhere.”

It took the party four days' hard work to get the transport and stores up the mountains, which were extremely precipitous, and we unfortunately lost several animals during the ascent. No fewer than seven camels and rather more than that number of donkeys fell over precipices. The camels had fortunately been unloaded just before coming to this awkward piece of the track, but by some mistake they were still roped together, being fastened one to another from head to tail. Thus, when one of these ungainly brutes took a false step and lost its balance, over went the whole lot, crashing through bushes, knocking away stones, and grunting angrily, the unlucky beasts finally landing with a hollow crash some 80ft. below in a dry, rocky nullah bed. The day after our arrival on the plateau we were serenaded by a band of Galla musicians. Their music is not of the highest order, and after a few days and the greater part of several nights it became almost unbearable.

The houses in these parts are very good; the walls are made of reeds, through which the air percolates

freely, and the overhanging roof of grass makes the interior delightfully cool.

This country was remarkably well cultivated. Just before the rains were expected the grass was burnt, and the women commenced to hoe up the ground. When at work they wore a goatskin tied round their waist, and in this cool and airy costume they turned the soil with rapid and vigorous strokes of their roughly-made iron hoes. The previous rains had been slight, and now the poor people were in danger of a famine if the rains again failed. As we passed them diligently working we wished them luck, and I believe they had it, for later on we found an abundance of water in the plains, so there must have been heavy rains in the high country.

On reaching the rapids Colonel Marchand had to abandon his steam launch *Faidherbe* on an island in the River Baro. The *Faidherbe* was a beautiful little aluminium steamer, about 60ft. from stem to stern. Some time after she was left by the French the Abyssinians took out her boilers and, cutting her shell in half, actually carried her bodily up the mountainous tracks into their country. The arrangements made for transporting it, were simple and effective. Pieces of wood were laid underneath and firmly secured to the sides with twisted creepers. The huge load was then lifted by over a hundred natives, the pieces of wood resting on their heads, and with a monotonous chanting this mass of human beings moved slowly along (looking not unlike an enormous centipede) over the mountains.

Abyssinians seldom walk ; they are, as a rule, mounted on horses or excellent little mules, which are so sure-footed that they can be ridden where it would be quite unsafe to trust a horse.

As the food we had carried with us from Omdurman

was by this time running short we halted for a few days among a very friendly tribe of natives and opened a market. Here, all day long, sat some of our non-commissioned officers, and in exchange for beads bought flour and grain from the natives. For a small handful of beads from one to two pounds of flour could be obtained; chickens cost two or three strings; while goats and sheep had to be purchased with brass wire. Much laughter and talking took place, as is usual when the fair sex are engaged in buying or selling. The damsels brought their small wooden vessels full of flour, and after an amount of haggling that would have done credit to a London hawker the bargain was concluded, and the young lady tripped off with many a side-long glance at the handsome young Soudanese soldiers, only to return a few minutes later from her father's hut with her vessel replenished with food.

By this process in a few days we had as much flour as could be carried by our transport animals, and leaving these friendly natives the caravan started on its march again.

Guides had been procured on the agreement that they were to be rewarded with a cow, after they had led the party to the next native settlements. The morning before we started we were surprised to hear that, instead of the promised cow, the guides would prefer to have two goats, their reason being this, that if they were the proud possessors of a cow, a more powerful neighbour would very soon relieve them of the trouble of looking after her, so they would prefer to have two goats and live in peace. This was readily agreed to.

Crossing a river generally took nearly a whole day. The Berthon boat had to be put together, and then a

large rope was stretched across the stream, and an impromptu ferry was made. Some of the rivers were in heavy flood, and not only had all the loads to be carried across in the boat, but as the stream was often too swift for the animals to swim across safely they had to be tied with ropes round their necks and under their lower jaws and held by men in the boat, and so dragged to the opposite bank.

The Nuers are a powerful people, numbering, it is supposed, several millions. They owe allegiance to their Emperor, Yohi.

We reached Nasser at the end of May. The walls of the fort are made of mud, and inside are the store-houses and the Egyptian officers' quarters. Telath Effendi Ahmed, a captain in the Egyptian army, was in command; he did all in his power to assist us in every way. As the river had been very low, and no steamers had been to Nasser for some months, the garrison was as pleased as we were when, early one morning, the *Amkeh*, in charge of Mr. Routledge, which had been sent to look for us, arrived and tied up to the bank. By the evening we were on board, and early next morning were under way up the river to pick up a lot of stores we had been compelled to abandon on account of heavy losses by death of transport animals.

Mr. Routledge was as keen a sportsman as anyone could wish to meet. Directly the steamer was tied up he was off with his gun or rifle, and seldom returned without having had some sport; in addition to this he was an excellent man at his work, his ship being worked so well that it was a pleasure to be on board her. Some of his bags were rather mixed, it is true. I think one of his afternoon shoots would take some beating—it consisted of a male, female, and young monkey, one

snake, a pigeon, and a dove. The pigeon and the dove both unfortunately stuck and remained in the trees where they were shot. Another day the only sport he had had, he told us, was that he had shot the leg off a goose!

The natives were rather frightened at the sight of the steamer, and often would squat down and wave their hands up and down. This is the way they importune the Supreme Being in whom they believe. They have no form of worship, but when they are frightened or in grief they will sit down, and move their hands up and down. These natives are superstitious and also nervous at night. Nothing will tempt them out of their huts after dark, as they believe that then all the ghosts of the departed are walking about.

Canoes on this river are made by hollowing out a tree and shaping the outside into the form of a boat. The natives spear numbers of fish from these boats; one man sits in the forepart of the canoe, and is paddled slowly along near the bank by another man sitting in the stern.

The man in front is armed with a long, sharp spear, which he keeps on driving into the reeds at the water's edge, and very often manages to secure a fish in this way. The spears are made of long, light pieces of wood, to the end of which is neatly fitted in the leg-bone of a giraffe, sharpened off to a point.

Wood is entirely used on the steamers as fuel. When a suitable spot where trees are growing near the water's edge is reached the steamer is anchored to the bank and a party of men sent to shore to cut trees down and trim them into suitable lengths for the steamer's furnaces. These pieces are then stacked in heaps. The disagreeable part about handling wood in this country is the danger of being bitten by scorpions; very often,

indeed, we had men stung. The sting is very painful, and generally made the sufferer unwell for a day or two. When as much wood as the steamer could carry had been cut and stacked it had to be carried on board and then stowed in the holds.

The pieces of wood are passed on board, a long line of men, and in some cases (when the steamer was near the stacks of wood and there was a sufficient number of workers) two or more lines were made, and the wood passed from hand to hand till it reached the steamer. The men sang and clapped their hands to keep time, so that the wood was got on board very quickly.

Omdurman was again reached after an absence of about seven months. Here the soldiers returned to their regiment and the transport drivers were paid off. The remaining animals were sold and the whole expedition broken up. Major Austin and I started on our return journey to England. We were delayed several days on the railway on account of heavy rains having washed the lines away in many places. The train we were in travelled slowly and carefully, and as we went along a large party of men repaired the permanent way. When we reached the "wash-out" our progress was effectually barred and the train returned to where it had started from. In a few days, however, we were taken down the river in a steamer and put into a train on the right side of the floods. We then soon reached Cairo, finally arriving in England, having been absent from home for just upon ten months.

RICHARD BRIGHT.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

2ND BATTALION,

MIDDELBURG,

October 31st, 1901.

DEAR EDITOR,

We wrote to you last from Lydenburg. We spent seven months there most industriously fortifying the place, most of the time we were under General W. Kitchener. The 1st Battalion of the Devon Regiment who were there also, and half our battalion were always out in the forts, which they had built or dug out round the town, while the other half lived in the town in comfortable houses, and by a lavish use of barbed wire made it into a veritable bird cage. Besides fortifying, we were continually supplying escorts to the convoys out to and in from Machadodorp. These convoys arrived with the utmost irregularity.

Recreation at first took the form of mounted paper-chases and lawn tennis, but later on, polo was introduced.

Cricket would no doubt have been popular, but for the fact that the ground being on the line of defences was crossed by a barbed wire entanglement. Two race meetings which were held, one at Christmas and one later were great successes. Maitland and Blacker both owning winners, one of which unfortunately died of

horse-sickness later on, and they do say the other draws a cab in Middelburg now.

Late in October all the Dutch women and children were sent out of the town, the following April being spent in collecting them again, after they had eaten a large quantity of the Boers' so-called "limited supply of food."

We had a series of night-marches which were sufficiently disliked to be called "jollies." They always resulted in the capture of tents, waggons, food, &c., and accounted for a certain number of Boers. The second of these, on the anniversary of our first *début* into the fighting arena of South Africa, viz., Lombard's Kop was the only occasion on which we have lost a *bona fide* prisoner, (the only other men of ours who have fallen into the hands of the Boers, being a few men left to attend our wounded on Surprise Hill). This man having been on convoy escort all the previous day, and marching all the previous night, had unfortunately fallen asleep in some out of the way place when we returned to Lydenburg. We do not however make a practice of going to sleep under fire.

The most successful "jolly" was one in March under Colonel Park of the Devons, to Kruger's Post, where we killed two, wounded five, and captured altogether thirty-three prisoners including the well-known and "truculent" Abel Erasmus. The great attack on Lydenburg on February 5th, we were gratified to see, was fully appreciated in at any rate one English paper, who referred to us as "heroes," "veterans," &c.

This battle was fought against about twenty Boers who started early in the night and made a complete circuit of the town, shooting for about half-an-hour at each

fort: this was responded to by each fort in turn firing a rocket to give the alarm. The fireworks went off extremely well at all the forts except one, (not held by us), where the rocket had apparently been inserted upside down, which it resented when lighted by chasing the garrison round the hill.

Our casualties were *nil*. The Boers were reported to have lost one killed and six wounded. In the morning the town was shelled (two shells); one shell 2,000 yards too much to the south, the other just a mile short. The gun was a Long Tom, but owing to an amputation of the muzzle after a wound received in Ladysmith, his shooting was rather erratic.

December to March were months of alarms, continual reports being received of Boers supposed to be approaching at night, and also a certain amount of sniping at the outposts. The result of this was a system of watches at night, whereby at first one-third of the garrison had to be awake all night, and later on, half. Mines were put down round the forts and town, which had a good effect in frightening the Boers and in greatly reducing the number of dogs, as they had a tendency in their night wanderings to let off these mines, causing us to stand to arms and swear freely. We were always rather short of officers, as Stephens had been made Provost-Marshal; Thesiger and Gough were on the Staff (the latter became District Commissioner later); also Davenport and Turner were sent to the Mounted Infantry; Wilson rejoined, but was unfortunately invalidated away again; Biddulph had gone home. Blacker, however, rejoined us, and King arrived from India.

We had a most successful Christmas, an excellent Concert being provided; also a Race Meeting on Boxing-Day.

The chief social functions were a tea-party given to the town children in January; a ball given by the 4th Division Mounted Infantry in April, and a gymkhana, also in April. We all enjoyed our stay in Lydenburg, although we had hard work the whole time, and its being so far from the railway made it very difficult to obtain what we required, since there was nothing in the Lydenburg shops. The second phase of this year's doings, viz., trekking, started on April 13th, by a combined night march of a column under Colonel Park and one under General W. Kitchener, the latter consisting of the Devons and ourselves, guns, &c., and resulted in the first consignment of sheep, cattle, &c.

On the 16th we reached Rietfontein, where we captured the remains of a Long Tom which the Boers blew up after having fired at us with it the day before. Gough remained in Lydenburg. Stephens, Kennard, and Harman remained with Colonel Park. Lowndes unfortunately went sick and had to return; so did Markham, but Lee had joined us just in time to trek. On April 18th we reached Magnet Heights, having crossed the Steelpoort River. This river being very deep we undressed before crossing and carried our clothes across. A naked Rifleman crossed the river arm-in-arm with a naked Kaffir (helping him against the current) was the signal for the production of several batteries of Kodaks, and the number of films used that day must have largely increased Mr. Eastman's income.

Another unique sight was that of a Rifleman marching along clothed only in boots, helmet, straps, pouches and rifle.

We were now in the country of one Mr. Secucuni (at once nicknamed Mickykoony) to whom we owe a

large debt of gratitude, as his Kaffirs, who were all armed with rifles of every description, picketed the roads for us and lined the hills at night, thus enabling us to greatly reduce our outposts.

On the 21st we reached Pokwani's Town, a large collection of Kaffir kraals, chiefly famous for the fact that we could buy quantities of eggs fairly cheap, and that we could not find one of them fit to eat.

On the 25th the Battalion found itself alone under Cockburn at Deepkloof where we realised a haul of about 2,000 sheep, 1,000 cattle, thirty Boers with rifles, ponies and families complete.

After this we proceeded to Blinkwater to join General Blood, passing on the way the remains of the 4.7 gun lost at Helvetia, and a bit of a Maxim.

On May 7th we arrived in the vicinity of Middelburg and refitted; bandoliers were issued instead of pouches. We also received thirty-six bags of mails.

This trek which was under General Blood and in conjunction with Plumer, Benson, Beatson, &c., had been most successful, an enormous number of Boers, families, cattle, sheep, guns, &c., being accounted for, of which we took quite our share. Crosbie joined us at Middelburg.

On the 13th we started again to the south of the railway under General W. Kitchener in conjunction with Pulteney, Benson, &c., the whole again under General Blood. We now came across a much more pugnacious class of Boer and were continually worried, generally from behind, but always capturing large quantities of stock, removing families and burning farms.

On May 18th we passed by Carolina and went to Lake Chrissie. The battalion again went off alone under Cockburn up the Buffelspruit but were joined later by

General Blood himself and went as far as Warmbads, a sulphureous evil-smelling hot spring.

Kloof hunting was here the order of the day, and was a particularly objectionable form of amusement. We left the valley and returned to the high veld, arriving on June 3rd at a place called Uitkyk where we stayed till the 10th leaving our mark there in the way of *sangars*. On the 10th we moved off and rejoined General Kitchener and marched towards Amsterdam but turned off short and went up to Ermelo where we left General Kitchener and joined Colonel Campbell, of the 60th. The 18th Hussars and ourselves formed his column.

Here we were joined by Vivian and Starkey. We continued laying waste the country and bringing in stock and families, also by the way, large quantities of poultry, pigs, &c., which were added to the *ménu*.

Eventually, on the 26th, we reached a spot called Middelkraal, thirty miles south of Middelburg, where we remained till the 1st of July. Here we started an epidemic of slight influenza, which was annoying but harmless. We were joined by Lowndes and Markham with seventy-five recently sick men.

On July 1st we moved on, starting with two long marches of eighteen miles, (long, when the country has to be cleared *en route*) and were then suddenly brought up short and went by easy marches to Elands River station. A trek to Wagon Drift, north, and another round by Rhenoster Kop, also north, brought us to Middelburg, on July 26th.

Here we remained, and took over Blockhouses between the Groot and Klein Oliphants rivers along the railway. Headquarters were at the Masonic Hotel, a palace compared to the veld and a valise. Here we have been ever since, quite in civilization again. As

this is the headquarters of the Eastern Transvaal several columns put in here for repairs, so what with them and various people who pass through we have plenty of company. For once we find the fortifications have been built before we arrive, and so have plenty of opportunity for cricket, tennis, &c.

Middelburg is quite a good station under present conditions, in spite of its being hot and there being about 3 inches of dust under foot, and, when the wind blows, about 20 feet of it overhead. Nearly the whole Battalion is on detachment, but as all the posts are very pleasant and handy to Headquarters by road or railway, everyone is quite contented. There are a few Boers around, but beyond attempting occasionally to cross the line they cause no trouble.

We have lost since we came here several officers. Harman invalided home, King to the *Dépôt* *vice* Ross invalided home; Verney, Harrison, and Baker-Carr to various Mounted Infantry Battalions; Cockburn on his way to the 3rd Battalion; and Blacker, who is galloper to Fortescue. The Colonel, we are glad to say, has come back; also four new officers have joined—Stephenson, Tod, Wrottesley, and Trafford.

It took us less than a year to get from Durban to Leydenburg, and over a year to get back only as far as Middleburg; but we feel confident of addressing our next letter to you from some nice peace station where we shall be living in quiet, surrounded by beer and our wives and families, whom we have not seen for over three years, and all the luxuries of a soldier's civilization.

Ever yours,

2 B. R. B.

3RD BATTALION.

MEERUT,

December, 31st, 1901.

DEAR EDITOR,

George Morris's departure for the Staff College, was a great loss to us. He said nothing about himself in the excellent polo letter he wrote, but everybody in this Battalion knows to what a tremendous extent our success was due to him. He spared no trouble and gave up much of his accustomed afternoon sleep in order that the Battalion should win the Regimental and Infantry tournaments. He would never allow that the team (Gosling, Bell, Creed, and himself) had won the tournaments but always insisted that they were won by the officers as a body. That is the way to win tournaments, for if everyone hangs together and works for the name of the Battalion and not for himself, then success must follow. We all wish him the best of luck at the Staff College and after.

The Battalion left Rawal Pindi and Meerut, by route march on January 18th. An advance party under Leslie with John Cowell and Shawe had left by train a few days previously.

The Colonel if he had had his way, would have slipped out of Pindi in the middle of the night, but he was prevailed upon to allow us to start at a fairly reasonable hour, which enabled the Pindi Garrison to show that they really did feel sorry to lose us. Lieutenant-General Egerton, commanding the Punjab, an old friend

of ours in the Tochi Valley, made us a very nice speech, complimenting the Colonel and the Battalion generally. We then moved off with a long steady step set by the band of the 4th Dragoon Guards. The Queen's band who had come down the whole way from West Ridge, a distance of some four miles, relieved the 4th and took us to the top of the descent to the Sohan Bridge. Here Bali, the Rawal Pindi photographer snapped us as we were marching. After crossing the bridge, the scene of many a bloodless encounter, our own band struck up and we stepped out properly, the average pace the whole march was four miles in sixty-two minutes—not bad going. The camels were rather full of beans the first march and shifted their loads all along the road. However the men were in the best of spirits and worked with a will so that the baggage eventually arrived at the first camp in very good time. Two marches out of Pindi—"Bars" Bell, Power and Paley left for Meerut to join Shawe and play for the Regimental and Infantry Cups. We had previously been beaten at Lahore, where we unfortunately met the 4th Dragoon Guards in the first round. It was bad luck that we should meet them so early in the tournament after playing with them for so many years. No sooner had the polo players arrived at Meerut and got started playing, than the news of the sudden illness of Her Majesty, arrived. After three days' suspense came the sad news of the Queen's death. Of course everything in the way of social functions was knocked on the head.

The team stayed at Meerut and played good polo for three weeks, rapidly improving every day. "Bars" Bell became a terror at No. 2, and there is no doubt that he was one of the best of the many good players then in the station.

Meanwhile the Battalion trudged along down the Grand Trunk road. Shooting was scarce up to Umballa. We met the East Lancashires on the way through Jullundur. The Battalion team played them at football but were defeated (3 to 1). The Sergeant-Major assisted particularly by Sergeants Finnimore and Pownall was very energetic in getting up sports, &c., for the amusement of Riflemen of all ranks. A six-a-side football tournament was won by "D" Company. The transport camels also afforded some amusement.

The Company Cricket Shield was played for at Umballa, and won by "F" Company, who somewhat easily defeated "E" Company, although Lambourne of the latter Company played very well all round.

On arriving at Umballa we were informed that our route would be altered, as the bridge of boats over the Jumna at Jugadree had been washed away. We therefore changed our direction and made for Delhi. One march out of Umballa, we were able to get in touch with Duntourie Jheel. Everyone got geese here, and experienced people said that they had never before seen such numbers. When they were fighting the sky was positively black with them.

Not the least exciting incident of the march was the crossing of the River Markhanda. This had to be done with boats. The men always appeared to enjoy themselves on these occasions. Stripping nearly naked they went into the water (and jolly cold it was too), and worked like niggers pulling the heavy boats across, but Riflemen are always at their best when there is extra work to do.

We got into Meerut just in time to see the Battalion beaten by the 15th Hussars in the Regimental Tournament. Our team was not fit together, as they had been

broken up for some weeks. Power had had to go off to a garrison class to wrestle with tactics and contours, so Sturgis who had not played polo for three months had to come in. We made a good fight for three *chukkers*, and then the 15th went away from us, and ran up a bit of a score. The East Surreys very sportingly came up from Lucknow, and played us for the Infantry Cup. We won very easily, and our score would have been much larger if our shooting had been straighter.

We saw some good polo in the Championship Tournament, and some of our young ones had the opportunity of seeing some exponents of the game as good as they make.

We were delighted to find Ronnie Maclachlan waiting for us at Meerut. His knee was in a bad way, however. It is particularly bad luck for him, after quite recovering from wounds received in the Ladysmith siege, to be lamed through slipping up at home. His knee did not improve, and after a very good fight he had to give up and allow himself to be invalided, and for six months Paley took over his duties.

While we had been on the march a draft of 206 N.C.O.'s and the Riflemen had arrived, accompanied by Buller, Meade-Waldo and Spencer. The latter stands about seven feet in his socks, and is easily the tallest Rifleman in the Battalion. Both Buller and Waldo have the makings of good polo players, the latter especially showing great promise as a No. 1. Another draft of 111 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen arrived in the beginning of April under the command of Baring. We had dropped two companies at Delhi on our way through, "B" and "F," under Henniker, who, however, shortly started off to England on leave. Having to

find this detachment is most unfortunate. For about four months in the year the fort is one of the most pestilential places in India. There are three reliefs during the twelve months. One of them only stays at Delhi for six weeks, but that is quite sufficient to ruin the health of the majority of the men. It is very sad now to see the amount of fever there is in the Battalion, and reminds one of '97 and '98. Our lines at Meerut are not as good as the ones at Rawal Pindi, and there are deep ditches running through them at all sorts of unexpected places. Colour-Sergeant Ward knows this to his cost, as he fell into one on St. Patrick's night, and badly damaged his shoulder. The Colonel went off on his annual three months' shoot at the end of March. He did pretty well, getting four tigers, one leopard and one cheetah. He came back, if anything, browner than ever. Leslie took over the command. It should be mentioned that our new Bandmaster, Mr. Stevens, late Bugle-Major of the Shropshire Light Infantry, arrived with the first draft. He has now got the band in splendid order. It is over seventy strong, and the string band is becoming quite excellent.

The party for the hills left soon after the arrival at Meerut, Parker going with them. We then settled down to the hot weather, and commenced the new musketry course. The A.D.C. now began to spread its wings. The Sergeant-Major, who really is quite undefeated in anything he takes up to promote amusement in the Battalion, was the manager. During three piping hot nights in June, they played *Alonzo the Brave and the fair Imogene*. It is quite one of the best things ever put on the Battalion stage. Sergeant Baxter as *Mephistopheles* or *The Nick of Time* was A 1, while

“our only Fiddler” (Epton) as *Dame Martha* made our shirts limp and clothes adhesive with laughter. The temperature those three nights was well over 100° outside the theatre. “Alonzo” has been put on again several times, and always meets with the same success. Amongst the performers who came in for any amount of well merited applause were Bugle-Major Lumgair and his charming wife, Sergeant Govier as *Sergeant Pipo de Clayo*, and Sergeant Writer as *Faust*, in fact, all were good. The songs and music were excellently arranged by Mr. Stevens. The scenery was quite beautiful, painted by Sergeant Writer, and one scene was loudly applauded.

“Bars” Bell was despatched with great difficulty to South Africa to join the 1st Battalion, at the end of April. He would persist in missing his train. We were all very sad at parting from him. Power soon followed him. Vic Couper returned from shooting and fishing early in July, having had very indifferent sport. Wollaston and Shawe left for Kashmir the last week in April, where they obtained wonderful heads, according to their own account. Helyer went up there, too, in August and had good sport. The remainder of us grilled away at Meerut. There was very little to grouse at, though duties fell rather heavily, especially on the N.C.O.’s. The men kept fit till August, when fever began to creep in. One poor fellow, Hooper, was drowned at Delhi, his body was never recovered.

Several Variety Shows were got up, at which Corporal Galligan, Rockall, Fiddler Epton, Galligan, and others were as good and amusing as ever; and we had some excellent sports on the Regimental Birthday.

By command of the Lieutenant-General command-

ing Bengal we had to have two bathing parades a week. "If you haven't got the luck to swim you will have to swim for *luck*," were some of the words of a topical song.

Sergeants Payne, Jacques, and Riflemen Hayward and Robertson returned from China at the end of the hot weather. They all got splendid reports; Colour-Sergeant English is still out there upholding the credit of the regiment as an instructor of Chinamen. He is certain to do it well.

October 14th was a sad day for the 3rd Battalion, as Colonel Kenyon-Slaney gave up command on that date. He has recently proceeded to South Africa, where we hope luck will be with him. Shortly after he gave up command he heard that he had passed the Higher Standard, which is no mean performance. The party from Chakrata arrived on November 1st.

The Polo season proper commenced with a small local tournament in which we were beaten by the 3rd Bengal Cavalry after a closer game than the score indicated. In a year or so our chance should come again, if keenness has anything to do with it. Company sports are in full swing. Hockey and football are being played regularly and cricketers are trying to get recruits, always rather a difficult job in this country. A very sad accident occurred on a field-day in the middle of November. Rifleman Meddick, Rickman's bātman was shot dead, and Collin, "A" Company's storeman, was badly wounded in the thigh—who fired the shot cannot be discovered; poor Meddick was an excellent Rifleman. Ronnie Maclachlan got back from sick leave the first week in December, and we were all pleased to see how sound he walked. He is as good after snipe as anyone. Matthew Bell got back, too,

just about the same time. He is the champion croquet player in Meerut.

Leslie has just been promoted and is off to South Africa. Shawe, Paley, and Seymour leave for England at the beginning of the New Year; and John Cowell proposes taking some leave to England, but says he must be back in time for the Coronation show at Delhi in January, 1903, as he thinks it would not go off properly without him. The Bengal Punjab Rifle Meeting is just over. Riflemen did pretty well. Philpot, Colour-Sergeant Ayers and Rifleman Warne have distinguished themselves most.

With love to all Riflemen,

Yours ever,

3 B. R. B.

4TH BATTALION.

s.s. *Orient* at Sea,

December 31st, 1901.

DEAR EDITOR.

Strange as it may be, the 4th Battalion have ceased to be the "Rathmines Rifles," and our letter is no longer dated from Portobello Barracks, for on November 8th we were told that the South African War could not come to an end unless we were sent out, and so the British public, with one acclaim, decided that the 4th Battalion must go out to help to bring the struggle to a finish; the tax-payer anticipating that if it did not, a 2s. income-tax in April would result, but we are going on too fast.

The beginning of the year brought us news of the death of our beloved Queen. One had almost got to think of her as an immortal, and it was long before we could realise that the sovereign who had ruled our vast Empire with so much power and ability had been taken from us for ever. We sent a representative body to her funeral under command of Knox, with Cooke and Forester as subalterns, and 100 Riflemen.

About the middle of January we were ordered to find another Mounted Infantry Company, consisting of Saunderson (in command), with Gosling, Crichton, Nugent and Jenkinson as his officers.

We have nothing to chronicle as regards festivities at Dublin Castle, for, of course, there were none, but

the Battalion took part in the State Proclamation of the Accession of the King.

Teddy Jenkins left us towards the end of February to take command of the details of the 1st and 2nd Battalions at Richmond Barracks, and in March the Mounted Infantry, under Saunderson, sailed from Queenstown for South Africa. The company were not long before they met brother Boer, and we were all sorry to hear of Gosling and Nugent being so badly hit, but are glad to say they both are on the high way to recovery, in fact Gosling came to see us off the other day from Kingsbridge.

Summer brought in cricket, fishing and musketry, as regards the first and third a record will be found in another part; as regards the piscatorial pursuit, John Savile and others were always seeing huge monsters at Athy, but owing to the state of the water were not quite so successful as usual.

July saw us at Kilbride, and with August came the Curragh Rifle Meeting.

The Battalion won the following events:—The Lord Roberts' Cup; Young Soldiers; the Duke of Connaught's Cup; Mappin and Webb Shield; the Johnson Cup. Colour-Sergeant Lock was third and Sergeant Newman fourth in the Webley Revolver Competition.

Sergeant Newman was second, and Colour Sergeant Lock fifth in the Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Revolver Competition.

Several other money prizes were won by members of the Battalion.

The end of August brought the Regimental Birthday. "A," or (Grogan's Company) won Colonel Pemberton's Shield this year.

Then followed the Horse Show, and then came the rush for leave and furlough. But of those who did not get leave, Prittie excelled himself by his bag of 100 coot at Malahide.

There have again been great changes in officers and N.C.O.'s this year. Holland, Clarke and Grogan have come as Captains, and Buxton, Bond, and a perfect host of second Lieutenants.

We started our letter by saying that we were now on the way to South Africa, and so we will end with a short description of our departure.

Our kind friends in Dublin fêted us to any extent, in fact, one or two officers have hardly yet recovered.

The members of the Kildare Street Club did us most nobly at the dinner they gave us.

The Lord Lieutenant very kindly entertained us at the Lodge, and we turned up in our full numbers. His Excellency was kind enough to say how sorry he was to lose us, and other equally nice things about us. Colonel Pemberton replied in a most suitable manner, and told the ladies that if they *would* marry officers in the Rifle Brigade, they must expect to be separated from them.

Our Colonel-in-Chief entertained us at the Royal Hospital, and wished us God-speed and a speedy return. And so we started on our journey on Monday, December 16th, from Queenstown, with the firm intention of equalling, for we cannot exceed, the performances of the 1st and 2nd Battalions.

We are going out, 812 of all ranks, and we have got Petre, Pinney, Foljambe, Napier, Gillespie, and Irby going out with us, in place of the officers commanding companies, who are not yet fit to return to South Africa.

We were sorry to leave Dublin, where we have received so many kindnesses and made so many friends; and though we may visit new countries and make many new friends,

“ We will not forget old Ireland,
Though the country be fifty times as grand.”

With our best wishes to our other Battalions,

We remain, dear Editor,

Yours sincerely,

4 B R. B.

PROVISIONAL BATTALION.

PORTOBELLO BARRACKS, DUBLIN,

December, 1901.

DEAR EDITOR.

The Provisional Battalion, called the XVth (that of the 60th Rifles being called the XIVth), was formed when the 4th Battalion embarked for South Africa in the middle of December, 1901. The latter Battalion handed over about 500 men, and the details of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, which had existed for twelve months under many different commanding officers, were also merged in the Provisional Battalion, which thus had a paper strength of about 1,000 men. But of these about 250 were on working furlough, liable, however, to be recalled at a moment's notice. Since then the Provisional Battalions of the 60th and Rifle Brigade have been told to consider themselves the Home Battalions of their respective regiments, and as such they are treated as regards returns.

That of the Rifle Brigade contains a good sprinkling of old soldiers with three and four badges, and a large number of 1st and 2nd Battalion men who have served in the Boer War. Side by side with these are a great many young soldiers, and at the present date the total strength is 1,122. A strong draft is to sail for South Africa next April, which will probably number 250 at least. It is to consist of men of 19 years of

age and upwards, with not less than twelve months' service, who have been through a course of Musketry. Numerous volunteers are trying to go who are 19 years of age but without the prescribed period of service.

Colonel John Adam Fergusson commands the Battalion. Crake, who retired in 1895, has been brought in from the Reserve of Officers as second in command.

Bond is Adjutant, his wounds received when serving with the 2nd Battalion in Ladysmith, were not sufficiently healed to allow of his going out with the 4th Battalion.

Hone is Quarter-Master, he joined the Rifle Brigade in 1857, and retired in 1898, but is still fresh and keen in spite of his 58 years.

The officers are rather few in number, and have changed a good deal even in the short time since the formation of the Battalion.

The Battalion had a merry Christmas. The Companies competed at football for a Challenge Clock presented by the Colonel. No. 5 Company were the winners of the Company Cup, which is to be competed for at cricket in June. There was also a boxing competition on Boxing Day. The Colonel had a round with Hone which caused some amusement.

The Battalion hope to take part in the Coronation functions, and would not be sorry if their time in Ireland came to an end at the same time, though there are worse quarters than Dublin.

Yours ever,

PROV. B. R. B.

N.C.O.'s 2ND BATTALION.

MIDDELBURG,

November, 1901.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

On October 2nd, 1899, we embarked upon the s.s. *Jelunga*, and sailed the following day for South Africa, destination Cape Town, *viâ* Port Said, Zanzibar and Durban, and after a pleasant, but somewhat uneventful voyage, with the exception of that good old custom over which father Neptune rules, viz. :— “Crossing the Line,” the said function causing no end of fun, dripping victims being very plentiful, all (more or less) deploring the sad fate of their watches.

On October 26th, we dropped anchor outside the bar at Durban, here we got the unexpected and welcome order “2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade will disembark and proceed to Pietermaritzburg.” Our ardour was somewhat damped by the sight of “C” Company being landed by basket and surf-boat in a very heavy sea. It was rather amusing, although we could hardly appreciate the joke at the time, to watch the expression of the faces of the majority of those who were looking on, and if one spoke to another one was met with a far-away-don’t-care-about-this-style-of-landing-kind-of-a look and a sea-sickly smile, whilst the victims of *mal-de-mer* began to ponder whether it would not be a better plan to drop into the sea and die right away and have done with it. But all fears were dispelled

when we heard we were going right into the harbour to land.

Arrived at Pietermaritzburg we pitched camp. Our stay here was brief, for the order coming for the Battalion to proceed to Ladysmith, we entrained and arrived at that place about 4.30 a.m., in time to take part in the engagement of Lombard's Kop. Whilst on our way there we received our baptism of fire in South Africa, the gunner of the Long Tom on Pepworth Hill kindly putting a small 96-lb. shell over our heads, which caused the wag of "D" Company to remark in a dry tone, "Can't say I like the singing of that 'ere bird."

After this came the long four months' coop-up in Ladysmith, though at the outset we little thought that we were doomed to shell-dodging and *sangar*-building for that period, and it was only after a couple of days that it began to dawn upon us that our friends the Boers were all round us. Work began in earnest, all facing the situation and going into it with a good will and stout heart, and walls sprang up all over the place. Our headquarters were at King's Hill with "A," "E" and "G" Companies, the remaining companies being at Leicester Post, with the exception of a half company of "C" who were left at Pietermaritzburg, and who afterwards came up with the relief force. Major Biddulph quite excelled himself with a small work some 100 feet in length and 10 feet in breadth, which received the name of the "Great Wall of China." Ample shelters were built for the officers and men, and Tin Town lying close handy, naturally suffered, but the depredations became so great that the C.R.E. lodged a complaint *re* the sudden vanishing of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 huts and several stables.

It took but little time for all to drop into the

every day routine, and to make themselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. Soon bets were being made as to the date upon which we should be relieved by General Sir Redvers Buller, December 15th being a hot favourite, but time proved that the same rule applies to reliefs as to horse-racing, the good thing going under. All this time the work was going on rapidly, every Officer, Non-commissioned Officer and Rifleman doing their little bit; now and again work would be suspended, owing to the assiduous attentions of "Sighing Sue," or "Sneaking Jenny," every Boer gun being christened with a name of some kind or other.

By this time shaving was a thing of the past and beards became the rage. Of course they were not what one might call well-groomed beards, some were even quite up-to-date Boer's whiskers, giving the owners the look of some Albanian brigand, whilst that of a certain Sergeant quite surpassed all others in giving its owner a ferocious aspect. It was hardly "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever," being of a "fearful and wonderful" growth, breaking out in small tufts here and there, one tuft finding root under the left ear, whilst a second could be seen blooming forth half way down the throat, and a third at the corner of the chin—rocky ground, very rocky ground. Water became very scarce, and washing was indulged in once per week, viz., upon Sundays, the Boer guns lying idle on that day; whether it was respect for the Sabbath or whether they knocked off to entertain the excursionists from Pretoria and other places we know not, but how we used to envy them their little pic-nics! The fact of their diverting their attention from us to their other friends, gave us the opportunity

of a bath in the sweet beautiful, limpid Klip, of course it was not "all lavender," but a man that has not had a wash for a whole week wants a wee bit of "choking off." The time allowance for a wash was a quarter of an hour, and all played that quarter up for all it was worth, those who had no soap used sand, by this you may guess that the washing parade was of the most popular kind at that period. Of course it was not as if we required a wash, we did not, for to speak plainly, a *scrape* would be the better word for it. Recreation was seldom indulged in except when some poor unfortunate trod on a tin or a bit of glass whilst bathing and then—!

Nearly the whole time was occupied in wall building, trench digging and outpost duty, but through it all that great characteristic of the Rifleman, cheerfulness of spirit, was always to the front, especially upon wet days, which were numerous. It is a very noticeable fact that wet days invariably bring out the soldier's vocal abilities, the men singing for all they are worth; needless to add that some of the singing is perhaps a little out of tune, but we cannot all be Sims Reeves. As time went on our stock of supplies began to grow beautifully less, and mealie pap became a fashionable dish in the daily *ménu* served up *à la Dixie*, which caused a certain wag to remark, "Well, this takes it, we've only got to change colour now." But we were yet to learn that there are far worse foodstuffs than mealies.

Christmas Day came round and we were regaled with the proverbial duff, only that tallow formed a substitute for suet; we were extremely lucky to get a duff at all, but thanks to the untiring efforts of Lieutenant Harman, of whom it was said that, if *he* could not find food—well "*Finish! we'll starve!*" Whether

he was gifted with second sight, or whether he was a food-diviner we cannot say, but where anything was to be had Lieutenant Harman was right there every time.

We will pass over the engagements of Observation Hill, Surprise Hill, and the ever memorable January 6th, as you have heard of these achievements from other pens.

After the latter engagement we said goodbye to our old quarters upon Leicester Post and King's Hill (with the exception of E Company who remained at the latter place) and took over the defence of Waggon Hill. Here work re-commenced afresh, since the previous occupants had apparently not taken their degree in "field works," but all ranks went into it with the usual good spirit. Unfortunately our ranks had been considerably thinned, consequently times became harder, but the rumour coming from an authoritative source that 10,000 Boers had sworn to take Ladysmith or die in the attempt, put all upon their mettle. We fancy the Boers would have found some rough customers to deal with had they come, but the "impending attack" never came off.

Gradually the food became scarcer and matters began to look black indeed after the withdrawal of the relieving force from Spion Kop. *Chevril* was now thrust on the market, not only *chevril* but *cheval* accompanied it, which of course is quite in the rule of things. Fraley was the chief producer of parts of the latter in the shape of hearts and livers, and his name became famous throughout the length and breadth of Waggon Hill (a pretty large circuit considering the small amount of ground we could lay claim to). His scout could be seen every morning at the horse *abattoir*, and he seldom returned empty-handed albeit at times very heavy hearted. We can truthfully say that our

first meal of horse's heart was the most satisfying meal that we ever had. Blessings lie on Fraley's head! Mules, too, were introduced, and the order *re* burial of dead animals was disregarded, for no sooner was the tip given that a horse or mule had been killed by shrapnel, than stealthy forms could be seen issuing forth from all quarters with knives, and in a very short time that horse or mule would disgust any well-bred dog prowling around for a meal.

Mealie bread was now served out in lieu of biscuits. Whoever the man was who made this bread he has a heap of things to answer for, "Ye gods!" But there! we fully expect that he has shuffled off this mortal coil 'ere this, his very soul eaten up with pangs of remorse. One man called by his brethren Ginger on account of the golden citron hue of his hair, was rash enough to eat two of these loaves in one day: Result Ginger blown out like a veritable balloon with a most uncomfortable feeling about the internal regions. The medical officer did all in his power to relieve him, but it was not till a week had passed that Ginger resumed his natural size, although at one time it was six to four on spontaneous combustion. Ginger swears vengeance to this day upon the man who made that "bread."

After the relief we got a well earned rest, which pulled us together again and after sojourns at Ladysmith and Newcastle, we started up country, with that grand soldier General Sir Redvers Buller who had with him, our old Colonel, General the Honourable Neville Lyttelton in command of 4th Division. Nearly all the trek up, the rations were served out to the men, who cooked their own meals with the exception of fresh meat which was served up by the cooks. The first thought after settling down

in bivouac was for *lackey* (wood) to cook the *char* (tea) with. It was a *stirring* sight in the evening to see all the fires going with the men cooking tea or Quaker Oats. Imagine some 600 men all cooking at once whilst the songs and jests went round something after this kind. *A chum to Mick*: "Hallo, Mick, what's on the *ménu* to-night; *fricassée de poulet* or *consommé de puff-puff*?" *Mick, quietly*: "No, only a box up of bully and biscuits." *His chum*: "When do you get your time in, Michael?" *Mick*: "Oh, some eight months before you." *Mick, singing*: "Way down upon the Swanee River." *Voice in background*: "Steady, old man, steady, have a thought, the Battalion don't want to interview the Medical Officer to-morrow morning," &c., &c.

Cooking was done in groups, that is to say, three or four would chum in together with their rations and cook together. We had a goodly number of sing-songs on the way up, Williams and Powell being the shining lights, these impromptus were well attended and fully appreciated by all, the choruses being sung as only Riflemen can sing them. We heard rather good jokes on the way up. One of the men was saying "Well things are coming to a decent pass now." *His chum*. "What's on now George?" *George, indignantly*: "Why ain't you heard the news. We've killed all the Boer Generals and they have got a woman in command now." *His chum*: "A woman, Georgie!" "Yes, ain't you heard about *Louisa Botha*?"

Another little episode occurred at Bergendal, when the Battalion was lying down previous to the advance and the bullets were whizzing about promiscuously, a Rifleman drily remarked "Well if a fellow was to come round just now selling *head cover*, wouldn't he do a trade."

Throughout the long weary Siege with its continuous work, outpost duty, building *sangars* and digging trenches, the spirit of cheerfulness and good-fellowship, which has ever been characteristic of the dear old Regiment, always dominated all ranks, all endeavoured to keep up the grand name of the Regiment which it has borne since its formation. All, in days to come, will look back with pride on its achievements during the big Boer War which is yet unfinished.

In conclusion we would like to relate a story of one well known and much esteemed in the Regiment, namely our excellent Canteen Steward.

Introduction.

"It is indeed sad to see one so young and ethereal gradually wasting away into a decline; time was when Dempsey* topped the scale at 17 stone, but now, alas! he can only pull 16 stone 13 lb., such is the frailty of the human constitution. "We are but little children weak!"

HOW DEMPSEY BROUGHT THE SPARE KITS FROM MACHADO-DORP TO MIDDELBURG.

Scene.—Machadodorp Railway Station, usual sprinkling of Officers, Soldiers, Porters, and Kaffirs. Railway Staff Officer rushing out of office with left hand full of official-looking documents, in his right Imperial Military Railways Time Table, pencil and cigarette, encounters Station Master, adjusts his monocle, and in an "I-am-the-Napoleon-of-the-I.M.R.-kind-of-air" tells him that the 3 down will be the 6 up, as Jack Hindon is reported to be in the vicinity of Waterval Boven.

Enter hurriedly into station, pace 138 to the minute, a pompous but jovial-looking individual dressed in the uniform

* We understand that this is what Naturalists style the "trivial" name for our old comrade, the present Canteen Steward of the 2nd Battalion.—Ed.

of the Rifle Brigade. Seeing the R.S.O. he darts for him and salutes and says in a quick tone : " I am the Canteen Steward of the Rifle Brigade, the Left of the Line, advance guard of Old England, terror of the world, the first for ammunition and the last for rations."

R.S.O. loses first part of speech, drops his monocle, likewise cigarette, and looks at jovial-looking individual in a state of bewildering amazement, salutes him, and in a deprecatory tone says : " My lord and my master, what can I do for you ? If I can serve you in any way please command."

Jovial-looking individual : " Clear the line most certainly, and send a pilot-engine down, for if Jack Hindon knew that I was travelling on this line he would move heaven and earth to blow me up. By the way, I wish to proceed to Middelburg."

R.S.O., greatly agitated by presence of such a great and well-known personage, shouts for station master, drops documents, blows whistle, and hums, " There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night." Great commotion. Station master, four guards, six porters, and twelve shunters threatened with dismissal, and no end of Kaffirs kicked and cuffed, in midst of which train steams into station. R.S.O. salutes J.L.I. and says : " Your train, sir. Have you any luggage or valet with you ? "

J.L.I. witheringly : " Luggage ! luggage ! Gordstrooth ! Why, man, I've got supreme command of some thirty fever-stricken and footsore soldiers who are now in a semi-fainting condition owing to their not having had their usual 3 ozs. of brandy, two bottles of stout and eleven eggs for breakfast ; not only have I this great responsibility, but I also have with me the spare kits of my Battalion."

R.S.O., recovering himself with an effort, shouts : " Great God of War, I am undone, it is not Sir Bindon—(to porter)—" hi ! you just put this celebrity (meaning jovial looking individual) in a truck."

J.L.I. fuming : " In a truck ! in a truck. I'll report you, sir, for this indignity."

R.S.O. : " Oh ! go to the devil ! "

J.L.I. walks to truck and ensconces himself, engine blows up, lets off steam, &c., but not a move of train.

Driver gets down and speaks hurriedly to Station Master at same time pointing to J.L.I. in truck. Station Master rushes and speaks to R.S.O., who darts to truck occupied by J.L.I. and exclaims: "Come along, you will have to get out of this and go by the 4 down; there are three engines upon that train." J.L.I. descends snorting and fuming.

R.S.O. is seized with remorse and says to J.L.I. "Could you do with a whisky and soda?"

J.L.I.: "Can a duck swim? Lead me to it." Nothing more is seen of J.L.I. until the 4 down train arrives, when he sallies forth and gets into a first-class carriage and says to guard: "Alright, let the train proceed." He eventually arrives at Middelburg after treating fellow-passengers to his views as to what he would do with Botha, Jack Hindon and crowd if he was only let loose upon them. Fellow-passengers regard him with a look of awe and wonderment, and mutter to themselves, "Truly this is a giant amongst men," whilst a surrendered burgher gazes heavenwards with a look of pious terror and says: "Thank heaven, there is only one Dempsey in the British Army, or our bones would be bleaching long ere this."

Yours obediently,

N.C.O., 2 B. R. B.

“COMFORTS” FOR OUR RIFLEMEN SERVING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following is a brief account of the various sums of money, collected by many kind friends of the Regiment, showing how such money has been spent for the benefit of our Riflemen in South Africa.

To Lady Colville, Lady Howard, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. A. Colville, Mrs. C. Radclyffe, and Miss Ethel Thesiger our thanks are more especially due, not only for the trouble taken in collecting both money and material, but also for the business-like way in which the “comforts” have been bought and shipped to South Africa.

How generously the appeals have been responded to may be gathered from the fact that during 1900 and 1901 over £1,300 was collected and spent on comforts for our comrades, and we take this opportunity to thank Riflemen Past and Present, as well as other kind friends of the Regiment, for their generous response.

Miss Ethel Thesiger, assisted by Lady Howard and Mrs. Wilson, collected over £600 in 1900 and over £400 in 1901, all of which was spent on warm clothing and comforts for the 1st and 2nd Battalions.

In March, 1900, a large consignment of warm clothing was sent by Mrs. Radclyffe to the 1st Battalion.

During the Autumn of 1900, Christmas Gifts, comprising socks, handkerchiefs, boot-laces, pipes, pencils, post cards, and many other useful articles were sent off by Mrs. Colville in the s.s. *Orient*, on October 19th, to the 1st Battalion.

Lady Colville about the same time sent 400lbs. of tobacco, also pipes and housewives to her son's (the 1st) Battalion.

Miss Thesiger's appeal for Christmas Gifts for both Battalions and the Mounted Infantry Companies of the 1st, 2nd, and 4th Battalions was most liberally responded to. Among the many donations must be mentioned the very handsome sum of £32 6s. 6d. subscribed by the Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Private Riflemen of the Rifle Depôt. The whole collection amounted to £327 15s. 6d., which was applied in the following manner:—

2,400 men (allowing 1,000 per Battalion and 400 with the Mounted Infantry) were supplied with 1lb. of plum pudding and 6oz. of tobacco per man. In addition, socks, cards, pencils, dominoes, and illustrated Christmas papers were despatched. All was sent off in the s.s. *Nubia* on October 19th, 1901.

A sum of £105 4s. 5d. which remained over was expended on more warm clothing. It is hoped that all these gifts reached their destination by Christmas, and served to remind our gallant Riflemen they were not forgotten by their friends in England.

Should the Battalions remain in South Africa during another cold season warm clothing will be urgently required. With three Battalions, as well as the Rifle Brigade Mounted Infantry in the field, in order that all may share alike in any comforts sent out, it would be well to form a Central Committee (and doubtless the Ladies above mentioned would combine for this purpose), so that, without reference to separate Battalions or Columns, all contributions might be equally distributed in the Regiment.

REGIMENTAL RELICS.

BY LT.-COLONEL WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

PROBABLY very few Riflemen of to-day are aware that at one period of the history of the Regiment our officers wore silver gorgets upon State occasions. Owing to the courtesy of Mr. S. M. Milne, of Calverley House, Leeds, I was enabled last autumn to examine a very handsome silver gorget of the 95th Rifles, which had been purchased by him. It was in capital preservation, and had the old dark green silk rosettes (much faded) attached to it.

This gorget was worn for Court Dress with the long-tailed dark green coat with black velvet chest lappels, silver buttons and silver epaulettes.

The device upon the gorget was the well known bugle-horn surmounted by the usual old-fashioned "English" crown, with the royal cipher G.R. entwined with the bugle.

Reproductions from a photograph of this gorget, as well as of another of a different pattern, but also belonging to the 95th Rifles, are given.

Many visitors at the Earl's Court Military Exhibition of 1901, may have noticed the interesting "Wellington relic" in the shape of the actual long-tailed dark green coat worn by the great Duke as Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade. There was no gorget exhibited with this coat, but the silver epaulettes were extremely fine. From enquiry it appeared that



**SILVER GORGETS WORN BY OFFICERS OF THE
95TH RIFLES AT COURT.**

this relic was the property of Mrs. M. Collins, of 47, Lillie Road, S.W.

The full dress of the Rifle Corps is laid down in Article X. of Colonel Manningham's Regulations published in 1801, and reprinted in the *CHRONICLE* for 1897, pp. 73-74. It consisted of "a long coat, white breeches and black top boots." Further on it is laid down that "It is optional with officers to provide themselves with the full dress, it being solely necessary for attendance at Court." Apparently the "black top boots" were subsequently replaced by stockings at Court.

Another Military relic of considerable regimental interest which came into the market in 1901, was a sword presented to Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Sydney Beckwith by the Officers of the Regiment, and of which a description is given below in a cutting from a Hampshire paper. I was unfortunately abroad at the time when the sword was for sale, and hence could take no steps to endeavour to secure it for the Regiment.

A MILITARY RELIC OF 1809.—The valuable and handsome presentation sword, which, in 1809, was presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Sydney Beckwith by the Officers of the three Battalions 95th (Rifle) Regiment—which afterwards (in 1816), for its brilliant services in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, became the Rifle Brigade—as a token of their esteem and respect, was sold recently by public auction, and is now in the possession of Messrs. E. and E. Emanuel, 3, The Hard, Portsea, who are well established as purchasers of historic relics connected with both Services. The handle and the scabbard are of silver-gilt, richly chased with military trophies; and the blade, bearing the inscription, crest, motto, and arms of Beckwith, is richly damascened in gold, with emblems of "Fortitude," "Fame," and "Wisdom;" a trophy of ancient arms—helmet, standard, and shields, with a rising sun above; a mural crown, surmounted by the rose, thistle, and shamrock; the Royal Arms of England, and a

figure of Britannia; the Royal cypher "G.R." with a crown over; an eagle with a thunderbolt in his claws; a trophy of Rifleman's shako, bugle, sword, and rifle; two cherubs holding a wreath of laurel; an oak wreath; and a bugle, all exquisitely etched and inlaid in gold. The handle has also two charming medallions of "Britannia" and "Fame;" and on the centre shield of the scabbard is a bust of "Mars," with military trophies on shields above and below it. With it is the embroidered belt, with silver-gilt boldly chased lion head mounts.

Readers of Sir William Cope's History of the Regiment will note how the figures of "Britannia and "Fame," one of which, according to Sir W. Cope, was carried formerly on the pouch belt badge—appear also on this sword.

The late Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Buchanan-Riddell, commanding 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, who fell at Spion Kop, on several occasions discussed with me a scheme for establishing a Regimental Museum at Winchester (upon the return there of the Rifle Depôt) for the 60th Rifles and the Rifle Brigade.

I talked the plan over with the late Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein who, had he survived the war would, I know, have strongly supported it. It is certain that some such arrangement would be very desirable, since there are many trophies belonging to both Regiments (such as the Dervish guns captured at Omdurman, which are now at the Rifle Depôt, Gosport), not easy to take about everywhere with a Battalion.

Further, upon a Battalion being ordered abroad, it would be far preferable to have pictures and trophies safely deposited at the Depôt, where they would be at least on view and in safe custody, to stowing them away at a bank or in a depository as has now so often to be done.

An example of this latter is afforded by the 2nd Battalion Collection of Medals which was left by that Battalion in charge of the 1st Battalion in 1897, and upon the latter proceeding to South Africa in October, 1899, it had to be sent to the Bank at Newport, Isle of Wight, where it has since remained.

Unfortunately the Rifle Depôt is not yet back at Winchester, hence the scheme is only tentatively proposed with the idea that when that happy result is attained, those who may be at the time in charge of the various Regimental trophies and relics may consider the possibility of some such arrangement being worked out.

WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

ATHLETICS, &c.

3RD BATTALION.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

AT the Meerut Assault-at-Arms, held on the 3rd and 4th of April, 1901, the following took places, viz. :—

Field Service Marching Order Race.—First, Bugler McMaster ; second, Rifleman Pulling ; third, Rifleman Jenkins.

Boxing Light Weights.—First, Rifleman Pulling ; second, Rifleman Murray.

Bayonet v. Bayonet (Individual).—First, Rifleman J. Frost ; second, Corporal Moore.

Tug of War (limited to 120 stone).—First, " C " Company ; second, " G " Company.

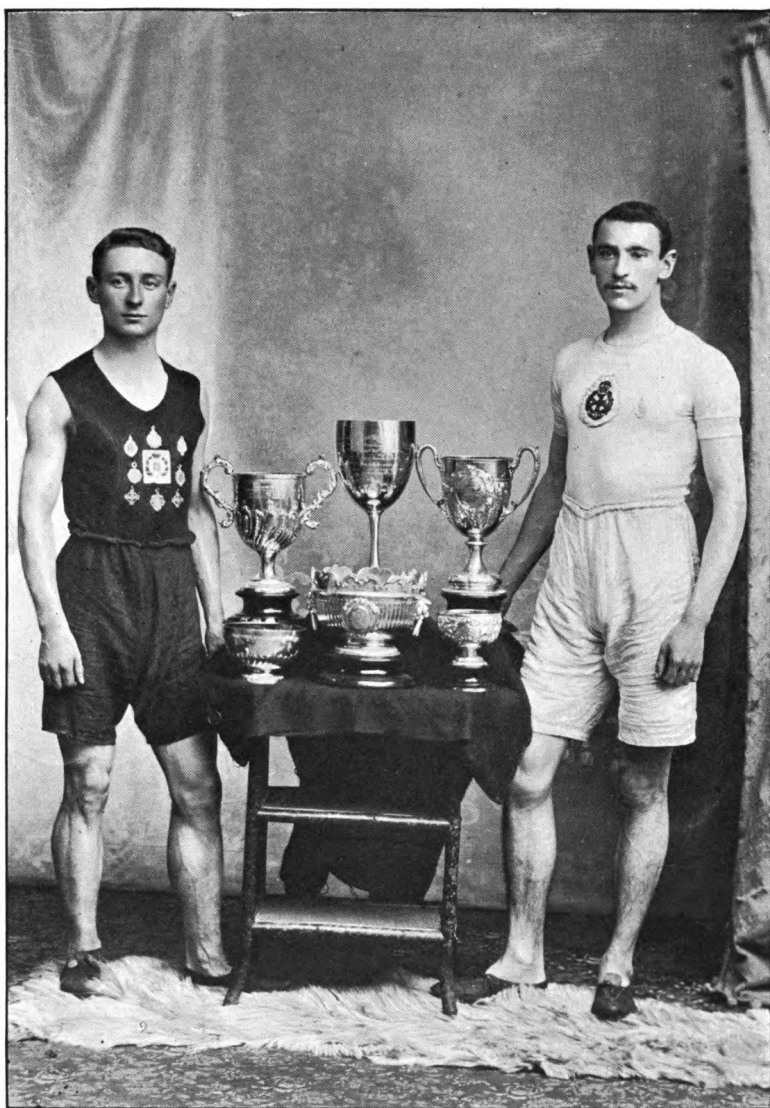
Bayonet v. Bayonet (Sectional).—First, " D " Company ; second, " E " Company.

In addition to the Garrison Competitions mentioned above, various Battalion events have been arranged and completed.

The Sergeants' Cycle Club have had three meetings during the year.

Aquatic Sports were held during the summer months, the swimming bath being used for the occasion.

The Competition for the Shield presented by Colonel Hon. M. Curzon did not take place, owing to the Battalion being on the march and being broken up for the Hills immediately on arrival at Meerut on the 10th March, 1901.



4TH BATTALION.

RIFLEMAN J. E. DEAKIN,
 WINNER OF
 ONE MILE }
 and } CHAMPIONSHIP
 FOUR MILES } OF IRELAND,
 1901.

CORPORAL B. BRADSHAW,
 WINNER OF
 ARMY CHALLENGE CUP,
 QUARTER-MILE,
 1901.

The Kennel Club still exists and has its Monthly Sports and "Dog Shows" with great regularity.

CRICKET.

3RD BATTALION.

THE following are the results of the cricket matches played for the Shield presented, by Colonel Hon. M. Curzon :—

"A"	beat	"A"	by an innings and 16 runs.
"E"	"	"C"	" " 27 "
"F"	"	"D"	" " 6 wickets.
"B"	"	"G"	" " 5 runs.

Semi Finals.

"F"	beat	"A"	by an innings and 35 runs.
"E"	"	"B"	" " 63 "

Final.

"F" beat "E" by 8 wickets.

"F" Company's Team.—Acting-Corporal Dennis (Captain), Corporal Ede, Corporal Wisker, Acting-Corporal Keen, Acting-Corporal Kearney, Acting-Corporal Andrews, Acting-Corporal Gething, Riflemen Clements, Moore, Boulter, Graham.

The following are the results of the matches played before the march of the Battalion to Meerut :—

- "A" Company v. Pindi College, the latter winning by 6 runs.
- "F" Company v. Native School, the former winning by 84 runs.

Whilst camped at Karnal on the march from Pindi to Meerut the Battalion team played the High School, and won the match by five runs.

4TH BATTALION.

The Battalion played a good deal of cricket during the summer, including most of the Regiments in the Dublin Garrison, and were very fairly successful, on the whole, considering Saunderson, Gosling, Stephens, Nugent, and Jenkinson had gone to South Africa.

We played our two Annual Matches against County Wicklow at Bray, and were much pleased at defeating them the first time, and drawing the match the second time.

Holland and Gilliat were both great acquisitions to the team, the latter being able to bowl as well as bat, bowling being as usual our weak point, although at times Holland's lobs were most efficacious.

Perhaps the most consistently successful among our players were Knox, Foljambe, Holland, Gilliat, and Sergeants Newman and Lindsell.

The Company Cricket Shield was won by "D" or Captain Ellis' Company.

FOOTBALL.

3RD BATTALION.

BEFORE leaving Rawal Pindi we were knocked out of the Bengal Punjab Tournament in the first round by our old opponents, the Somerset Light Infantry.

The game was played at West Ridge, on March 12th, fifteen minutes after crossing over the Somersets managed to score; no further goals were scored. We therefore lost by 1 to 0.

We then turned our attention to the inter-company competition for Col. Hon. M. Curzon's Shield. This caused some interesting, and at times exciting games. The final game saw "D" and "F" Companies facing one another. The match was played at Church Lines on December 22nd, 1900. The game proved to be the best of the series, some really good football being exhibited.

At the end of the hour neither side had scored, and the teams elected to play an extra twenty minutes, in which "F" Company scored.

During the march from Pindi to Meerut, football was played whenever suitable ground was available.

Two six a-side tournaments between Companies were played, both being won by "D" Company. The Battalion team played the East Lancashire Regiment at Jullundur, but were badly beaten, and the Sergeants met the Sergeants of the South Stafford Regiment at Umballa. This match was won by our people by 2 goals to 1.

The Sergeants turned out one hot day in June to try conclusions with the representatives of the Sergeants Mess 15th Hussars. Our Sergeants won by 2 goals to one, after an exceedingly hot game.

HOCKEY.

3RD BATTALION.

THE interest taken in hockey last year has been fully maintained in the Battalion.

The Sergeants, who continued to play regularly, with

occasional help from the Officers or Corporals, played a series of matches against the strongest combinations in Rawal Pindi, with the following results:—

Won, 10; Drawn, 2; Lost, 4.

With the return of the Wing from Topa, attention was at once turned to a Tournament. The Battalion entered four teams, viz., Officers and Sergeants, Corporals, and two scratch Combinations selected from the remaining talent.

Three teams survived the first round, of which only the "Sweeps" survived to play in the Semi-Final, in which they were beaten by the Royal Artillery by two goals to nil.

The march from Rawal Pindi to Meerut rather increased the enthusiasm already displayed for hockey, and Inter-Company matches were played whenever opportunity presented itself.

Owing to the paucity of outside teams at Meerut, numerous games were played in the Battalion.

The Sergeants, Corporals, "D," "E," "G," "H" Companies have all played a number of matches. "D" Company have played 28 matches since leaving Pindi, with the following results:—

Won, 22; Drawn, 4; Lost, 2.

Since their arrival at Meerut they have not been beaten.

The teams of the Company were selected from the following:— Sergeants Tayler, Curtis, Finnimore, Budgen, Corporals Sackfield, Alderman, Riflemen York, Frost, Richards, Dodd, Edwards, Callaghan, Dutton.

BOXING.

3RD BATTALION.

THE following boxing contests were held at Rawal Pindi on 3rd and 4th December, 1900 :—

Six Rounds Contest.

Rifleman Exall beat Rifleman Walker.
Acting-Corporal Farrant beat Rifleman Quinton.
Acting-Corporal Purse beat Rifleman Smith.
Corporal Vallins beat Rifleman Hills.
Rifleman Pulling beat Rifleman Francis.
Rifleman Quick beat Rifleman Rockall.
Rifleman Lordan beat Rifleman Barnes.
Acting-Corporal Braines beat Rifleman Marney.
Rifleman Higgins beat Rifleman Mitten.
Rifleman Pearce beat Rifleman Nicholls.
Bugler Didcock beat Rifleman Clapham.

Ten Rounds Contest.

Rifleman Murray, R.B. beat Private Penfold (Queen's).
Rifleman Talby, R.B. beat Rifleman Sullivan.
Rifleman Banfield, R.B. beat Driver Maskell (R.H.A.).

At Meerut, on the 8th of April, 1901, the members of the Boxing Club held another series of Six Rounds Contests, the results being as follows :—

Rifleman Quinton beat Rifleman York.
Rifleman Rockall beat Rifleman Etherington.
Rifleman Lordan beat Rifleman Marney.
Rifleman Pulling beat Rifleman Price.
Rifleman Walker beat Rifleman Clapham.
Rifleman Shave beat Rifleman Jenkins.

DRAMA.

3RD BATTALION.

THE Battalion arrived at Meerut on the 10th March, and the indefatigable members of the Dramatic Club prepared for action without loss of time.

The first show in the station was given on 19th March and two following nights. The bill included Varieties and a sketch entitled *Desperation*. For this undertaking the Club was fortunate enough to secure the services of sundry notable clog-dancers and mandolinists lately arrived with a draft from England. Unluckily, on the first night the performance was interrupted about half-way through by a sudden demand from outside for the well-known military farce of the "Fire Alarm," in which the greater part of the Garrison assisted. On the succeeding nights the advertised performances were not marred by any such untoward incidents, and, judging by the usual indications, the show was an undoubted success.

During the summer months several open-air Concerts were given, which were well attended by highly-appreciative, if somewhat limp, audiences from all Corps of the rather attenuated Garrison.

In the latter part of June history repeated itself for three nights in a reproduction of the absolutely new and original burlesque *Alonzo the Brave, or Faust and the Fair Imogene*, still as bright and up-to-date as it was a generation ago. Bandmaster Stevens undertook the management, and the Club are greatly indebted to him

for his services. The scenery included some of Sergeant Writer's best efforts, and that is saying a great deal. Probably no other regimental club in India possesses a scenic artist who can so well justify his claim to the title as ours. The acting, all round, was much above the ordinary amateur level. Bugle-Major Lumgair as *Alonzo*, and Sergeant Writer as *Dr. Faust* were excellent. Mrs. Lumgair made a very charming *Imogene*, while "Fiddler" Epton added to his already umbrageous laurels by a never-to-be-forgotten rendering of the part of *Dame Martha*. Sergeant Govier stepped at once into the front rank of popularity by his intensely funny exposition of the part of *Sergeant Pipo-de-Clayo*, but for good all-round acting, the honours on this occasion undoubtedly rested with Band-Sergeant Baxter in the character of *Mephistopheles*. The show was, on the whole, one of the best ever given in the Battalion, and reflected credit on all concerned.

On the 9th August a competition was held with the object of discovering latent talent. Prizes were offered, and members of the Club were not allowed to compete. The successful competitors were as follows:—

Comic Song.

First, Corporal Spence; Second, Acting-Corporal Smith; Third, Rifleman Crease.

Sentimental Song.

First, Riflemen Casey and Corduroy; Second, Acting-Corporal Mills; Third, Rifleman Tanner.

Step Dance.

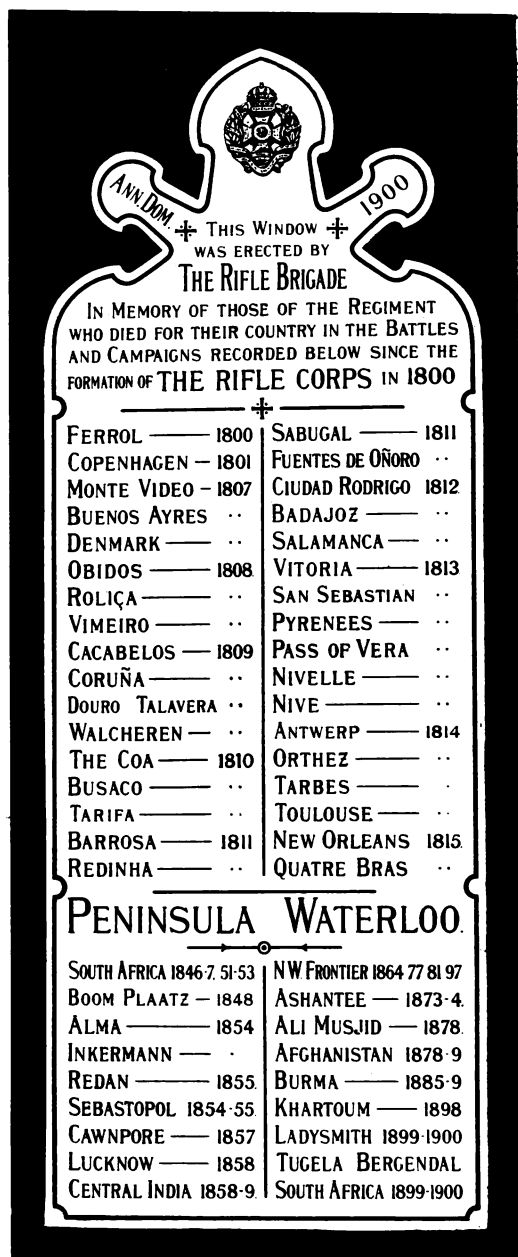
First, Rifleman Wilcox; Second, Rifleman Bollun.

Sketch.

First, "Belinda's Lovers;" Second, "The Sub-Editor."

In November *Alonzo* was revived in the Battalion Theatre, and went more brightly and pleasantly than ever, and again in December, during the Bengal-Panjab Rifle Association Meeting, another reproduction of the same immortal burlesque took place in the Station Theatre, with a result that fully justified the venture.

The management at present consists of Sergeant-Major Sherman, Bandmaster Stevens, and Acting-Sergeant Lemon.



BRASS TABLET PLACED IN WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL BELOW
THE RIFLE BRIGADE CENTENARY MEMORIAL WINDOW.

Regimental Record, 1901.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

"Copenhagen," "Monte Video," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Barrosa," "Fuentes d'Onor,"
 "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivella," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulonise,"
 "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1846-7, 1851-2-3," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol,"
 "Lucknow," "Ashantee," "Ali Masjid," "Afghanistan, 1878-9," "Burma, 1885-87," "Khartoum."

1st Bn. S. Africa.	3rd Bn. Meerut.	Details . . . Dublin (15th Prov. Bn.)
2nd " S. Africa.	4th " S. Africa.	Depôt . . . Gosport (temp.).
Uniform.—Green. Facings.—Black. Agents.—Messrs. Cox & Co.		

Colonel-in-Chief.

General H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught and
 Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,
 G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., & 29May80

Colonels Commandant.

Russell, Gen. Lord A. G., C.B.	1st Bn. 1May91
	28Feb.89
Elrington, Lt.-Gen. (Hon. Gen.) F. R., C.B., 2nd Bn.	26Jan.92
	17July90

Lt.-Colonels. (4)

4Pemberton, A. R. 1Dec.97
bt. col. 1Dec.01
 2Metcalfe, C. T. E. 5Dec.98
bt. col. 29Nov.00
 1Colville, A. E. W., p.s.c.
 16Dec.99
 3Cockburn, G., D.S.O.
 15Oct.01
 29Nov.00
 4Leslie, G. F. 1Dec.01

Majors. (4)

(2nd in Command.)
 4Wilson, H.F.M. 16Dec.99
 25Sept.95
bt. lt.-col. 29Nov.00
 1Jenkins, A. E. 23Mar.01
 1Sept.96
 2Nicol, L. L. 15Oct.01
 28July97

Majors. (12)

3Couper, V. A. 15Oct.97
 s. Cowans, J. S., p.s.c.
 9Mar.98
bt. lt.-col. 28Mar.00
 s. 3King-Salter, H. P.,
 p.s.c. 28Sept.98
 Fortescue, Hon. C. G.
 C.M.G., D.S.O., p.s.c.
 5Dec.98
bt. lt.-col. 8July99
 3Parker, W. F. 8Jan.99
 s. Strachey, R. J., p.s.c.
 4Feb.99

s. Jenner, A. V., D.S.O.
 2Aug.99
 8May97

r. Petre, H. C. 16Dec.99
 1Ferguson, A. G. 5Feb.00
 2Lowndes, A.H. 20Feb.01
 s. Yarde-Buller, Hon. H.
 D.S.O., p.s.c. 15Oct.01
 Wilson, H. H., D.S.O.,
 p.s.c. (sp. emp. H.-Q.
 of Army) 1Dec.01
bt. lt.-col. 2Dec.01

Captains. (24)

s. V.E. Congreve, W. N.
 6Dec.93
 Dawson, E. A. F. 4Apr.94
 Dentnick, W. G. 29Nov.00
 14Nov.94
 s. Ruckliffe, C. E., D.S.O.
 12Dec.94
 s. Green-Wilkinson, L. F.
 10Feb.95
bt. maj. 29Nov.00
 Arthur, L. R.S.,
 C.M.G. 10Feb.95
 Patton-Jethune,
 D. E. B. 1Mar.95
 Annesley, A.S.E. 11May95
 v. Kingston Blair Olyphant,
 P. L. 24June95
 s. Baker-Carr, R. 30Aug.95
 Shute, C.D., p.s.c. 8Sept.95
 s. Vernon, H. E., D.S.O.
 12Mar.96
bt. maj. 29Nov.00

Captains—cont.

1Talbot, F. G., D.S.O. 18Mar.96
Biddulph, H. M., p.s.c.
 1Sept.96
bt. maj. 29Nov.00
 1Alexander, R. 19July97
 s. 3Thiesiger, G. H. 26July97
bt. lt.-col. 29Nov.00
 2Stephens, R. B. 26July97
bt. maj. 29Nov.00
 3Cowell, A. V. J. 26July99
 19July97
 4Knox, C. W. C. 28July97
 2Ross, H. 13Aug.97
 1Tharp, G. P. 15Oct.97
 Scunderson, L. T. 23Oct.97
 s. 4Foljumb, Hon. A. W.
 de B. S. M.V.O. 1Dec.97
 1Long, S.C., (adjt.) 31Dec.97
bt. maj. 29Nov.00
 Harman, G. M. N. 1Jan.98
 3Henniker-Major,
 Hon. C. H. C. 25May98
 2Gough, J. E. 5Dec.98
bt. maj. 29Nov.00
 Gosling, G. B. 10Dec.98
 2Paley, G. 28Dec.98
 s. 2Morris, Hon. G. 16Aug.99
 v. Kerr-Perse, B. A. T.
 16Aug.99
 s. Thresher, J. H. 16Aug.99
 4Napier, Hon. C. 16Nov.99
 d. Russell, L. G., Res. of Off.
 17Nov.99

Bright, R. G. T.,
 C.M.G. 16Dec.99
bt. maj. 29Nov.00
 1Boden, A. D. 16Dec.99
 Percival, C.V.N. 19Jan.00
 2Heriot-Maitland, J. D.,
 D.S.O., adjt. 8Feb.00
 p.b. 4Clarke, C.H.G. 7Apr.00
 p.b. 4Wingfield Digby, W. R.
 7Apr.00
 2King, A. M. 18Apr.00
 3MacLachlan, R. C., adjt.
 24Apr.00

d. Wegg Prosser, C. E.,
 Res. of Off. 26May00
 p.b. 4Grogan, Sir E. L. B., Bt.
 17June00
 3Rickman, S. H. 27July00
 3Bell, M. G. E. 9Aug.00
 Cox, F. G. A. 15Aug.00
 4Ellis, G. M. A. 15Aug.00
 1Kennard, A.C. 30Aug.00
 s. Salmon, G. N. 81Aug.00
 1Power, Sir E. D. Le P. B.
 81Aug.00
 1Bell, E. W. 5Dec.00
 4Thornton, L.H. 5Feb.01
 s. Burnett-Stuart, J. T.
 D.S.O. 20Feb.01
 4Cooler, B. H. H. 20Feb.01
 4Holland, S. E. 20Feb.01
 2Harington, J. 6Mar.01
 2Byrnie, G. B. 18Mar.01
 Oldfield, B. G. R. (spec.
 serv. S. Africa) 18Mar.01
 s. Spence, C. J. H. 18Mar.01

Captains—cont.

s. Drwnay, Hon. H.,
 D.S.O. 18Mar.01
 Manningham-Buller,
 M. E. 18Mar.01
 4Bernard, R. P. H.,
 adjt. 30Apr.01
 1Innes, J. A., D.S.O.
 28May01
 8Gillespie, R. W. 5Nov.01
 8Harrison, A. P. 5Nov.01

Lieutenants. (40)
 2Markham, A. J. 10Dec.98
 s. Cunninghamham, Sir T. A.
 A.M., D.S.O., Bt.
 15Mar.99
 3Paley, A. T. 2Aug.99
 Stephens, G. E. B. 22Oct.99
 p.b. 4Davenport, S. 22Oct.99
 2Harnam, A. R. 18Nov.99
 d. 3Creed, P. R. 4Dec.99
 2Turner, B. A. 11Dec.99
 Crichton, Hon. J. A.
 16Dec.99

Dorrien-Smith, A. A.,
 D.S.O. 3Feb.00
 4Blois, E. W. 23Feb.00
 2Baker-Carr, C. D.A.
 B. S. 17Mar.00
 3Meysey-Thompson,
 H. J. 1Apr.00
 1Grant, R. F. S., D.S.O.
 8Apr.00
 3Shawe, C. 6Apr.00
 2Harrison, C. E. 7Apr.00
 3Seymour, W. W. 7Apr.00
 2Davies, W. E. 7Apr.00
 p.b. 2Wood, D. 18Apr.00
 4Buxton, J. L. 24Apr.00
 1Solly-Flood, R. E.
 24Apr.00

1Talbot, N. S. 27June00
 p.b. 4Bond, A. A. G. 27July00
 1Graham, R. G. 1Aug.00
 1Powell, E. B. 1Aug.00
 1Pitt-Taylor, W. 1Aug.00
 Dunmure, H. W. 9Aug.00
 3Wollaston, F. H. A. C.
 24Oct.00

Nugent, F. H. 18Dec.00
 1White, M. B. 18Dec.00
 2Basset, W. F. 18Dec.00
 3Helyar, M. H. 8Feb.01
 2Blacker, F. St. J. 16Feb.01
 3Sturgis, H. R. 20Feb.01
 1Lindsay, G. M. 22Feb.01
 2Verney, R. 6Mar.01
 2Wilson, H. M. 18Mar.01
 Jenkinson, J. B. 18Mar.01
 2Coke, Hon. E. R. 18Mar.01
 2Stephenson, H. R.
 18Mar.01
 1Dick-Cunyngham, G. A.
 18Mar.01
 4Weld-Forester, Hon.
 E. A. C. 30Apr.01
 3Prittle, Hon. F. R. D.
 28May01
 4Johnstone, C. J. 5Nov.01
 3Somerville, H. F. 5Nov.01

2nd Lieutenants. (32)

4Hargreaves, A. 11Aug.00
 3Spencer, J. A. 11Aug.00
 8Buller, H. C. 11Aug.00
 3Meade-Waldo, E. R.
 11Aug.00
 1Grosvenor, Hon. G.
 11Aug.00
 Alexander, B. 20Oct.00
 1Brand, Hon. R. 24Nov.00
 2Vivian, A. H. 5Jan.01
 1Follett, R. S. 5Jan.01
 3Baring, T. E. 5Jan.01
 4Burrows, B. P. 9Mar.01
 8Jan.01

1Prescott-Westcarr,
 W. V. L. 9Mar.01
 8Jan.01
 2Starkey, J. H. 9Mar.01
 8Jan.01
 4Gilliat, O. C. S. 9Mar.01
 8Jan.01
 1Pryce, H. B. M. 9Mar.01
 8Jan.01
 3Philpot, F. G. H. 9Mar.01
 8Jan.01
 1Lane, G. E. W. 9Mar.01
 8Jan.01
 2Crosbie, J. P. G. 9Mar.01
 8Jan.01
 1Sloggett, A. J. 13Mar.01
 8Jan.01
 4Buller, N. M. 8Apr.01
 8Jan.01

4Prittle, Hon. H. C.
 O.C. 4May01
 3deMoleyns, R. P. 8May01
 8May01
 3Ovey, D. 8May01
 2Tod, A. H. 11May01
 2Wrottesley, H. 11May01
 Ward, J. S. 22June01
 2Trafford, S. W. 12Sept.01
 3Sladen, G. C. 19Oct.01
 4Ripley, E. C. 4Dec.01
 4Lyttelton, Hon. J. C.
 4Dec.01
 4Pigot, R. 4Dec.01
 3Davies, C. M. 4Dec.01

Adjutants.

1Long, S. C., bt. maj.
 13Apr.98
 2Heriot-Maitland, J. D.,
 D.S.O., capt. 21Nov.00
 3MacLachlan, R. C.
 6Mar.01
 4Bernard, E. P. H.
 12Nov.01

Quartermasters.
 Wadhwa, W. 10Feb.87
 hon. capt. 19Feb.97
 Stone, F. 21Aug.89
 hon. capt. 21Aug.99
 Adkins, J. 13May01
 hon. capt. 13May01
 2White, A., hon. lt. 5May97
 3Davies, W. H., hon. lt.
 8Nov.98
 4Duff, J. C. hon. lt. 5Apr.99
 1Morrish, W., hon. lt.
 2Aug.00

RECORD, 1901.

Victoria Cross.

Rifleman E. Durrant, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

The following are the particulars of the gallant action at Bergendal for which Rifleman Durrant was awarded the V.C. :—

At Bergendal, on August 27th, 1900, Acting-Corporal Wellar having been wounded, and being somewhat dazed, got up from his prone position in the firing line, exposing himself still more to the enemy's fire, and commenced to run towards them.

Rifleman Durrant rose, and pulling him down, endeavoured to keep him quiet, but finding this impossible he took him up, and carried him back for 200 yards, under a heavy fire, to shelter, returning immediately to his place in the line.

A LIST OF OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE WHO HAVE BEEN MENTIONED IN PUBLISHED DESPATCHES AND REWARDED FOR SERVICES IN SOUTH AFRICA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 29TH, 1900.

OFFICERS.

Rank.	Name.	Mentioned London Gazette.	Rewarded London Gazette.
Lt.-Col.	Norcott, C. H. B. (Staff)...	Vaal Krantz, 22/2/01 ...	C.M.G., 19/4/01.
"	Metcalfe, C. T. E....	(1) Ladysmith } 8/2/02 ...	Bt.-Col., 19/4/01.
"	Colville, A. E. W. ...	(2) Bergendal } 8/2/02	Nil.
"	Lamb, C. A. ...	(3) General Buller } 8/2/02	Nil.
Major	Cockburn, C., D.S.O. ...	(1) Relief of Ladysmith } 8/2/01 ...	Bt.-Lt.-Col., 19/4/01.
"	Wilson, H. F. M. ...	(2) General Buller } 8/2/01 ...	Bt.-Lt.-Col., 27/9/01.
"	Fortescue, Hon. C. G., C.M.G.(Staff) Bt.Lt.-Col.	(1) Vaal Krantz, 22/2/01 } 8/2/01 ...	D.S.O., 19/4/01.
"	Jenner, A. V., D.S.O. (Staff)	(2) Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 } 8/2/01 ...	Nil.
		(2) General Buller } 8/2/01 ...	Nil.
		Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 ...	Nil.

OFFICERS (*contd.*).

Rank.	Name.	Mentioned London Gazette.	Rewarded London Gazette.
Captain	Yarde-Buller, Hon. H. (Staff)	(1) Relief of Ladysmith } 8/2/01	D.S.O., 19/4/01.
"	Wilson, H. H. (Staff) ...	(2) General Buller } 8/2/01 (1) Relief of Ladysmith } (2) General Buller } (3) Lord Roberts, 16/4/01 }	D.S.O., & Bt.-Lt.-Col. on promotion, 19/4/01.
"	Congreve, W. N. (Staff) ...	Lord Roberts, d. 31/3/00, 8/2/01	V.C. & Bt.-Lt.-Col. on promotion, 19/4/01.
"	Dawson, E. A. F. (M.I.) ...	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 ...	Bt.-Maj., 27/9/01.
"	Radclyffe, C. E. ...	General Buller, 8/2/01 ...	D.S.O., 19/4/01.
"	Green-Wilkinson, L. F. ...	(1) Relief of Ladysmith } 8/2/01 (2) General Buller } (1) Relief of Ladysmith } 8/2/01 (2) General Buller }	Bt.-Maj., 19/4/01.
"	Vernon, H. E., D.S.O. (Staff)	(3) Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 } 8/2/01	Bt.-Maj., 27/9/01.
"	Talbot, F. G. ...	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 ...	D.S.O., 27/9/01.
"	Biddulph, H. M. ...	(1) Ladysmith } 8/2/01 (2) General Buller }	Bt.-Maj., 27/9/01.
"	Alexander, R. ...	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 ...	<i>Nil.</i>
Capt. & Bt. Major	Thesiger, G. H. ...	Ladysmith, 8/2/01 ...	Bt.-Lt.-Col., 19/4/01.
Captain	Stephens, R. B. ...	(1) Bergendal } 8/2/01 (2) General Buller } (3) Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 }	Bt.-Maj., 27/9/01.
"	Steward, W. H. W. (killed)	Bergendal, 8/2/01 ...	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Long, S. C. ...	(1) Relief of Ladysmith, 8/2/01 } (2) Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 }	Bt.-Maj., 27/9/01.
"	Gough, J. E. ...	(1) Ladysmith } 8/2/01 (2) General Buller }	Bt.-Maj., 19/4/01.
"	Paley, G. ...	(1) Ladysmith, 8/2/01 } (2) Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 }	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Lysley, G. L. (killed) ...	Bergendal, 8/2/01 ...	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Heriot-Maitland, J. D. ...	(1) Bergendal } 8/2/01 (2) General Buller }	D.S.O., 19/4/01.
"	Campbell, E. G. (killed) ...	Bergendal, 8/2/01 ...	<i>Nil.</i>
"	MacLachlan, R. C. ...	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 ...	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Grogan, Sir E. J. B., Bart.	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 ...	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Rickman, S. H. ...	(1) Relief of Ladysmith, 8/2/01 } (2) Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 }	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Cox, P. G. A. (M.I.) ...	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 ...	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Burnett-Stuart, J. T. (Staff)	Lord Roberts, 16/4/01 ...	D.S.O., 19/4/01.
Lieut.	Spence, C. J. H. (M.I.) ...	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 ...	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Dawnay, Hon. H. ...	(1) Ladysmith, 8/2/01 } (2) Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 }	D.S.O., 27/9/01.
"	Manningham-Buller, M. E. (M.I.)	(1) General Buller, 8/2/01 } (2) Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 }	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Innes, J. A. ...	(1) Relief of Ladysmith, } 8/2/01 (2) General Buller }	D.S.O., 19/4/01.
"	Blewitt, C. O. B. ...	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 ...	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Cuninghame, Sir T. A. A. M., Bart. ...	(1) General Buller, 8/2/01 } (2) Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 }	D.S.O., 27/9/01.
"	Harman, A. R. ...	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 ...	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Dorrien-Smith, J. T. ...	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 ...	D.S.O., 27/9/01.
"	Baker-Carr, C. D'A. ...	Bergendal, 8/2/01 ...	<i>Nil.</i>

OFFICERS (*contd.*).

Rank.	Name.	Mentioned London Gazette.	Rewarded London Gazette.
Lieut.	Grant, R. F. S.	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01	D.S.O., 27/9/01.
"	Davies, W. E.	Bergendal, 8/2/01	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Buxton, J. L.	(1) Relief of Ladysmith, 8/2/01 } (2) Vaal Krantz, 22/2/01 } (3) Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 }	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Solly-Flood, R. E.	Relief of Ladysmith, 8/2/01	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Dumaresq, H. W.	General Buller, 8/2/01	<i>Nil.</i>
"	White, M. B.	(1) General Buller, 8/2/01 } (2) Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 }	<i>Nil.</i>
Lt. & Qr.-Mr.	White, A.	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01	<i>Nil.</i>

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Mentioned London Gazette.	Rewarded London Gazette.
8395	Sgt.-Maj.	Morrish, W.	(1) General Buller (D.C.M.), 8/2/01 }	D.C.M., 19/4/01.
4651	Col.-Sgt.	Lacey, J.	(2) General Buller (1) Relief of Ladysmith, 8/2/01 }	D.C.M., 27/9/01.
5013	"	Finney, J.	(2) Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 }	D.C.M., 27/9/01.
8514	"	Eastwood, J.	(1) General Buller (2) Bergendal } 8/2/01 ...	D.C.M., 19/4/01.
8881	"	Barnes, W.	(1) General Buller, 8/2/01. (2) Lord Roberts, 10/9/01.	
4263	"	Burton	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01.	
6571	"	Kemp, E.	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01	D.C.M., 27/9/01.
9611	"	Small, J.	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01.	
7173	"	Thomson, G. W.	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01.	
9932	"	Beer, A. W.	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01	D.C.M., 27/9/01.
62	"	Townsend, G. J.	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01.	
8053	"	Hodder, G.	(1) Ladysmith, 8/2/01 } (2) Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 }	D.C.M., 27/9/01
9919	"	Archer, J.	(1) Ladysmith } 8/2/01... (2) Bergendal }	D.C.M., 19/4/01
9738	"	Worthing, H. E.	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01	D.C.M., 27/9/01.
9928	"	Fry, W. (M.I.)	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01	D.C.M., 27/9/01.
89	Sergeant	Poole, E. (M.I.)	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01	D.C.M., 27/9/01.
9033	"	Chilvers, S.	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01	D.C.M., 27/9/01.
9567	"	Clarke, E. G.	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01.	
3302	"	Shaw, P.	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01	D.C.M., 27/9/01.
9675	"	Smyth, A. H.	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01	D.C.M., 27/9/01.
3020	"	Absolom, H.	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01.	
4069	"	Barnett, J. B.	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01.	
8584	"	Hitchcock, C.	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01.	

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN (*contd.*).

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Mentioned London Gazette.	Rewarded London Gazette.
118 2052	Sergeant "	Robinson, W. ... Brooke, J. ...	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01. (1) General Buller, (D.C.M.), 8/2/01	D.C.M., 19/4/01.
7855	"	Wingate, J. W. ...	(2) Vaal Krantz, 22/2/01 (1) Relief of Ladysmith, 8/2/01 (2) Lord Roberts, 10/9/01	
908 2105	" "	Danton, W. ... Williams, F. A. ...	Ladysmith, 8/2/01. (1) Ladysmith, 8/2/01 (2) Lord Roberts, 10/9/01	D.C.M., 27/9/01.
109 4296 1733	" " "	Lewis, T. ... Wombwell, A. ... Dickinson, W. ...	Ladysmith, 8/2/01. Ladysmith, 8/2/01. (1) Ladysmith, 8/2/01 (2) Lord Roberts, 10/9/01	
1475	"	Ellis, H. W. B. ...	(1) Bergendal, 8/2/01. (2) Lord Roberts, 10/9/01.	D.C.M., 27/9/01.
5338	Sgt.-Mr.	Simpson, G. W. ...	Ladysmith, 8/2/01.	
3262	Acting-Sergeant	Alderson, J. ...	(1) Relief of Ladysmith, 8/2/01. (2) Vaal Krantz, 22/2/01.	D.C.M., 19/4/01.
3441 873	Sergeant Corporal	Dyer, W. ... Allen, C. ...	Bergendal, 8/2/01 ... General Buller, 8/2/01.	
2017 9221 2595	" " "	Coyne, L. ... Hugnes, H. ... Hatchwell, J. M. ...	General Buller (D.C.M.), 8/2/01 Relief of Ladysmith, 8/2/01. (1) General Buller, 8/2/01. (2) Lord Roberts, 10/9/01.	D.C.M., 19/4/01.
505 1709 3413 2971 1200	" " " " Acting-Corporal	Cakebread, W. J. ... Mansell, T. ... Allen, H. ... McCauley, J. ... Gammon, G. ...	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 ... Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 ... Lord Roberts, 10/9/01. Bergendal, 8/2/01 ... Lord Roberts, 10/9/01.	
850 9893 9520 673 1025 2769 408 5742 162 581 1154 731 1247 4240 2580	Rifleman " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Jackson, H. (M.I.) ... Brown, J. ... Adams, T. ... Trineman, J. ... Nightingale, H. ... Naylor, B. ... Perry, P. ... Ashford, G. ... Bannister, G. A. ... Bryant, C. ... Haggard, C. ... Madden, P. V. ... Molloy, S. ... Budworth, A. ... Preston, G. W. ...	General Buller, 8/2/01 ... General Buller (D.C.M.), 8/2/01 General Buller (D.C.M.), 8/2/01 Relief of Ladysmith, 8/2/01. Relief of Ladysmith, 8/2/01. Vaal Krantz, 22/2/01. Lord Roberts, 10/9/01. Lord Roberts, 10/9/01. Lord Roberts, 10/9/01. Lord Roberts, 10/9/01. Vaal Krantz, 22/2/01. Laing's Nek, 8/2/01 ... (1) Bergendal, 8/2/01. (2) Lord Roberts, 10/9/01.	D.C.M., 19/4/01. D.C.M., 19/4/01. D.C.M., 19/4/01.
4056 5944	" "	Louth, C. L. E. ... Durrant, E. ...	(1) Bergendal, 8/2/01. (2) Lord Roberts, 10/9/01. (1) Bergendal, 8/2/01 (2) Lord Roberts, 10/9/01	
3671 2254 6151	" " Bugler	Ellis, G. ... Sands, C. ... Symons, C. ...	Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 ... Lord Roberts, 10/9/01 ... Lord Roberts, 10/9/01.	D.C.M., 27/9/01. D.C.M., 27/9/01.

A LIST OF OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE WHO HAVE BEEN MENTIONED IN LORD KITCHENER'S DESPATCHES FOR SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 29TH, 1900.

Rank.	Name.	Despatch.	Mentioned in London Gazette.	Rewarded in London Gazette.
Lt.-Col. ..	Colville, A. E. W. ..	July 8, 1901 .. Dec. 6, 1901 ..	Aug. 20, 1901.. Jan. 17, 1902 ..	
Captain ..	Radclyffe, C. E., D.S.O.	March 8, 1901..	May 7, 1901 ..	
Lieut. ..	Harman, A. R. ..	July 8, 1901 ..	Aug. 20, 1901..	
„ ..	Dillon, C. (died of wounds)	July 8, 1901 ..	Aug. 20, 1901..	
„ ..	Sladen, G. C. ..	Oct. 8, 1901 ..	Dec. 3, 1901 ..	
5262, Cpl. ..	Lawrence, W. ..	Oct. 8, 1901 ..	Dec. 3, 1901 ..	
9958, Rft'mn	Clayton, A. ..	March 8, 1901..	May 7, 1901 ..	
295, „ ..	Hedges (1st Bn.) ..	Col. Von Donop's action Kleenfontein, Oct. 24, 1901	Jan. 17, 1902 ..	

1ST BATTALION.

January 2nd. Camp was moved to a hill called Bytel Plaatz, in Grootpan, where the Column remained till January 10th, clearing the country, especially to the North.

January 10th. The Column moved to Boschman's Spruit, distance twelve miles, and was there joined by the District Commissioner of Standerton. There was some "sniping" on the way.

January 11th. The Column moved to Rietspruit, distance five miles. They remained here till January 15th clearing the country to the North of camp.

January 15th. The Column moved to a camp on the borders of Van Tonders Hoek and Stadensdam. Distance ten miles. Some farms were cleared. There was a good deal of "sniping," and two men of the 13th Hussars were wounded. Orders were received to return to Vlaklaagte and to send four Companies to detachments on the railway line.

January 16th. The Column left camp for Vlaklaagte Station at 6 a.m. About 8 a.m. a strong force of Boers attacked the right flank of the Column, as they were moving along the Eastern side of the ridge of Boschman's Krantz. "A," "B" and "C" Companies were ahead of the main body with the baggage. "D," "E," "F" and "I" were following in Column in extended order. These last four Companies formed column of sections to the right, and charged up the ridge, reaching the top just before the Boers, whom they repulsed with heavy fire. The Boers are reported from all quarters to have lost heavily. Our casualties were two men of the 13th Hussars, one man of the Mounted Infantry, and twelve N.C.O.'s and men of the Rifle Brigade wounded. Camp was pitched at Rietspruit. Distance ten miles.

January 17th. The Column marched to Vlaklaagte, six miles.

January 19th. Four Companies went on detachment as follows:—"E" and "G" to Vrischgewagd (twelve miles from Heidelberg) under Captain Boden and Second-Lieutenant Grosvenor; "F" Company to Rietvlei Station under Lieutenants Graham and Powell; and "C" Company to Roodekop Station under Lieutenant Harrison.

January 21st. The Column moved to a camp in Rietvlei, four miles north-west of Vlaklaagte and five miles north-east of Waterval Bridge, where they remained till January 27th. The camp was entrenched.

January 28th*. The Column moved to Doornhoek. Distance eighteen miles. It rained all day. Captain Ferguson went to hospital, and Captain F. G. Talbot took command of the Battalion.

*N.B.—All moves from January 28th to February 10th inclusive were made in connection with General French's advance from Springs to Amsterdam.

January 29th. The Column moved to Witpoort, North of Greylingstad. Distance, six miles.

January 30th. A convoy for General Dartnell was escorted from Greylingstad to Hartebeestfontein.

January 31st. Camp was moved to Witpoort Store, three miles.

February 1st. The Column moved to Vogelvlei, a distance of twenty-four miles, halting for two hours at Rietspruit. Very hot day.

February 2nd. Moved to Meyersvlei, on the Standerton-Bethel Road. Distance six miles. Some farms in New Denmark were cleared in the afternoon, the Boers offering considerable resistance.

February 4th. The Column, with a Convoy of Boer families received from General Dartnell, moved South to Welbedacht, where they handed over the Convoy, and turning North along the Standerton-Ermelo Road, camped at Niekerk's Vlei.

February 5th. A Convoy of 100 wagons, containing supplies for General French, arrived from Standerton, and the Column moved to Uitkek. Distance four miles. Captain Ferguson was promoted Major, vice Major Lamb, to Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay.

February 7th. The Company started for Ermelo. "D" Company, under Lieutenant Grant, was left on some high ground in Uitkek. The Column camped close to the Blesbok Spruit. Distance six miles.

February 8th. Marched to Morgenzon. Distance five miles. There was a long delay in changing wagons with Colonel Pulteney's Column. A Convoy from Colonel Allenby's Column arrived during the night.

February 9th. Marched to Brakfontein. Distance nine miles.

February 10th. Marched to Ermelo. Distance seventeen miles, arriving in the dark, owing to some delay crossing the Kaffir Spruit. The Convoy was handed over in the course of the night, to the various Columns for which it was intended.

February 11th. The Column took over 100 waggons containing Boer families, and a lot of cattle and sheep. Left camp at 2 p.m., and marched to the left bank of the Kaffir Spruit, in Vereeniging, on the Standerton Road. Distance eleven miles. No opposition.

February 12th. Marched to Morgenzon Store. Distance fifteen miles. Some "sniping" at the rear guard in the evening.

February 13th. The Column moved to Uitkek, where "D" Company had been left on February 7th. Some Boers opposed the crossing of the Blesbok Spruit and delayed the Column considerably. Distance eight miles.

February 15th. Marching to Pretorius Vlei, including "D" Company. Distance six miles.

February 16th. Moved to Radameyer's farm, three miles North of Standerton. Distance seven miles.

February 20th. Moved to camp near Vlaklaagte Station. Distance ten miles.

February 21st. Marched to Waterval Bridge, six miles. "I" and half "B" Company relieved one and a half Company of the Scottish Rifles, who joined the Column.

February 22nd. "A" Company relieved a Company of the Scottish Rifles at Val Station, and "D" a Company at Grootpan.

Posts were also taken over as far as Greylingstad exclusive.

March 5th. Major A. G. Ferguson re-joined from Hospital and took command of the Battalion.

March 20th. Lieutenants R. E. Solly-Flood and N. S. Talbot rejoined the Battalion from England.

March 23rd. Lieutenant C. O. B. Blewitt rejoined the Battalion from England.

April 4th. "G" Company left Vrischgewagd and moved part to Rietvlei Station and part to Greylingstad.

April 5th. "E" Company moved from Vrischgewagd to Greylingstad Station.

April 6th. Lieutenant H. W. Dumaresq joined the Battalion, having been invalided to England on account of wounds received on February 23rd, 1900, while serving with the Rifle Reservist Battalion.

April 25th. Captain C. E. Radclyffe re-joined from employment as R. S. O. Durban.

May 9th. Second-Lieutenant V. W. L. Prescott-Westcar and Second-Lieutenant G. E. W. Lane joined from England on first appointment.

May 17th. Second-Lieutenant A. J. H. Sloggett joined from England on first appointment.

May 27th. Captain E. W. Bell joined from the 3rd Battalion on promotion.

June 21st. Captain Sir E. W. L. P. Power, Bart., joined from the 3rd Battalion on promotion.

July 1st. Captain C. E. Radclyffe, D.S.O., was appointed assistant Provost Marshal at Heidelberg.

July 8th. Major A. E. Jenkins arrived from England, on appointment as Second in Command, and took Command of the Battalion.

July 15th. Lieutenant R. F. S. Grant was appointed Provost Marshal of Colonel Colville's Column.

July 24th. Lieutenant C. O. B. Blewitt joined Gough's Mounted Infantry.

July 31st. Lieutenant R. E. Solly-Flood joined the 13th Mounted Infantry. Two men serving with 13th Mounted Infantry were wounded near Van Reenan's Kop, Orange River Colony.

August 7th. Captain A. C. H. Kennard joined the Battalion from the Staff.

August 13th. Captain O. E. Radclyffe and Lieutenant J. A. Innes received the D.S.O. from H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York.

August 15th. The Rifle Brigade Mounted Infantry, consisting of twenty-five men under Captain Power, was formed.

August 24th. Major A. G. Ferguson proceeded to England on sick leave. Second-Lieutenant G. A. Dick Cunyngham re-joined the Battalion from the 13th Mounted Infantry.

August 28th. Serjeant-Major W. Morrish was promoted Quartermaster.

August 29th. A draft of 206 Non-Commissioned Officers and men arrived from England.

September 9th. The Head Quarters of the Battalion moved to Greylingstad. "D" and "F" Companies joined from North of Heidelberg, and the Battalion occupied the line from Waterval to Vlakfontein (thirty and a quarter miles).

September 17th. Lieutenant C. O. B. Blewitt was killed in action at Blood River Poort, near Dundee, while serving with Gough's Mounted Infantry. Four men of the Battalion were wounded.

September 25th. A party of Mounted Infantry surprised a Boer piquet South of Greylingstad. One Boer was wounded and taken prisoner; two more were wounded but got away.

September 27th. A party of Mounted Infantry surprised some Boers North of Grootpan and took two prisoners.

September 29th. Lieutenant H. W. Dumaresq joined the 20th Battalion Mounted Infantry, a Company of which is formed by the 4th Battalion.

September 30th. Lieutenant J. A. Innes, D.S.O., joined Lieutenant-Colonel Colville's Column for Staff duty.

October 2nd. "A" Company, under Captain F. G. Talbot, occupied a Post, ten miles to the North, called Van Kolders Kop.

October 3rd. Some Mounted Infantry from Colonel Rawlinson's Column and the R.B. Mounted Infantry surrounded a farm in the Hex River District, and took three prisoners.

October 4th. Second-Lieutenant R. S. Follett joined Gough's Mounted Infantry.

October 12th. The *London Gazette* dated October 29th, 1900, in which "Honours" were conferred on officers and men of the 1st Battalion, was received from England.

October 14th. The Battalion took over the line as far as Vlaklaagte Station.

October 23rd. The Battalion took over the posts to Eden Kop inclusive, and handed over Vlaklaagte, making the total length of line occupied forty miles, as well as Van Kolders Kop.

November 6th. Lieutenant N. S. Talbot joined the 1st Battalion Mounted Infantry.

November 15th. Captain A. S. E. Annesley joined the Battalion as a supernumerary Captain, pending absorption, on completion of his term of employment as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

November 20th. The R.B. Mounted Infantry and a few others went to the Vaal River to relieve some of the Railway Pioneer Regiment, who had been surrounded. They covered over thirty miles in five hours, but the Railway Pioneer Regiment had had to surrender in the morning, so the expedition was of no use, and the party returned to Greylingstad on the 21st.

November 29th. "B" Company, under Captain Sir E. Power, went to Joubert's Kop, near Standerton. "E" and "I" Companies to near Vlaklaagte.

November 30th. "C" and "G" Companies, with two sections of "F" Company attached, joined Colonel Colville's column, Captain Bell in command, Lieutenants Harrison, Powell, Dick-Cunyngham and Sloggett with the detachment.

The Head Quarters of the Battalion moved to Waterval Bridge.

December 4th. Captain J. A. Innes, D.S.O., rejoined the Battalion from Lieutenant-Colonel Colville's staff.

December 7th. Captain G. P. Tharp rejoined the Battalion from sick leave.

December 10th. Captain G. P. Tharp left for Lieutenant-Colonel Colville's column to take charge of "C" Company.

December 13th. The Head Quarters of the Battalion moved to Standerton (Beacon Hill), being relieved by Somerset Light Infantry.

December 15th. Brevet-Major S. C. Long left the Battalion to go to Staff College.

December 23rd. Lieutenant R. T. S. Grant re-joined from Lieutenant-Colonel Colville's staff and took over the acting adjutancy.

The Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants and Colour-Sergeants are as under :—

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major H. Lacey.

STAFF SERGEANTS.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant H. Hopkins.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant J. Small.

Band Sergeant H. George.

Pioneer Sergeant J. Payne.

Sergeant-Master-Cook L. Titmus.

Sergeant Bugler E. Wilson.

COLOUR SERGEANTS.

" A " Company, Colour-Sergeant J. Finney.

" B " Company, Sergeant A. Smith (Pay Sergeant).

" C " Company, Colour-Sergeant J. Wingate.

" D " Company, Sergeant A. Boon (Pay Sergeant).

" E " Company, Colour-Sergeant G. Morris.

" F " Company, Sergeant E. Clarke (Pay Sergeant).

" G " Company, Colour-Sergeant S. Chilvers.

" I " Company, Sergeant P. Witheridge (Pay Sergeant).

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	...	251
Two Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	299
Three Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	10
Four Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	4
Total				564

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Sergeant-Major H. Lacey.

Sergeant J. Payne

Sergeant-Bugler E. Wilson.

CASUALTIES.

Killed in Action. With 24th M.I. (Gough's).

Co.	No.	Rank & Name.	Place of Death.	Date. 1901.
		Lieut. C. O. B. Blewitt	Blood River, Transvaal	Sept. 17
" B "	4452	Rifleman L. Clarke	Welkom Farm, Vryheid	March 28

Died of Wounds received at Grootvlei on Dec. 26, 1900.

Co.	No.	Rank & Name.	Place of Death.	Date. 1901.
"F"	... 6544 ...	Rifleman J. Smith ...	17th Genl. Hos., Standerton...	Jan. 10
"F"	... 2843 ...	" T. Wicks...	14th Genl. Hos., Newcastle ...	Jan. 13
"F"	... 6574 ...	" G. Daves...	17th Genl. Hos., Standerton...	April 1

Wounded in Action.

Co.	No.	Rank & Name.	Place of Death.	Date. 1901.
"B"	... 6571 ...	Col.-Sergt. E. Kemp ...	Boschman's Krantz	... Jan. 16
"D"	... 5010 ...	Corpl. E Dove	" "	... "
"I"	... 6177 ...	Rifleman R. Ashton ...	" "	... "
"F"	... 639 ...	" J. Bovington...	" "	... "
"F"	... 6231 ...	" E. Carpenter...	" "	... "
"B"	... 9794 ...	" J. Clarke ...	" "	... "
"E"	... 3419 ...	" R. Dutton ...	" "	... "
"D"	... 1658 ...	" W. Goode ...	" "	... "
"E"	... 536 ...	" C. Mason ...	" "	... "
"B"	... 6814 ...	" M. St. John ...	" "	... "
"E"	... 4363 ...	" W. Scrase ...	" "	... "
"D"	... 6367 ...	" W. Wright ...	" "	... "

With 13th Mounted Infantry.

"F"	... 5274 ...	Rifleman G. Bugler ...	Van Reenen's Kop	... July 31
"G"	... 6163 ...	" T. Woods ...	" "	... "

With 24th Mounted Infantry (Gough's).

"A"	... 873 ...	Sergt. C. Allen	Blood River, Transvaal	... Sept. 17
"D"	... 1899 ...	Rifleman A. Jones	" "	... "
"D"	... 6704 ...	" W. Knight	" "	... "
"G"	... 990 ...	" A. Savage	" "	... "

*Deaths by Disease, &c.**Enteric Fever.*

Co.	No.	Rank & Name.	Place of Death.	Date. 1901.
"B"	8201 ...	Rifleman J. Frost	... 14th Genl. Hos., Newcastle	... Jan. 16
"D"	9597 ...	Sergt. J. Barnes	... 14th Genl. Hos., Newcastle	... Jan. 17
"A"	2339 ...	Rifleman A. Ball	... 17th Genl. Hos., Standerton...	... Jan. 29
"G"	6388 ...	" W. Darham	... Impl. Yeomanry Hos., Pretoria	... Jan. 30
"E"	768 ...	" J. Wilden	... 17th Genl. Hos., Standerton...	... Jan. 31
"G"	7889 ...	" J. Ryder	... Station Hos., Howick	... Jan. 30
"J"	5639 ...	" H. Beale	... 17th Genl. Hos., Standerton...	... Feb. 14
"F"	256 ...	" F. Stone	... 15th Statn. Hos., Heidelberg...	... Feb. 12
"B"	8547 ...	" G. Heather	... Station Hos., Norwich	... March 22
"E"	6108 ...	" H. Sexton	... 20th Genl. Hos., Elandsfontein	... April 3
"J"	1455 ...	" F. Beaumont	... 18th Genl. Hos., Charlestown	... May 6
"A"	162 ...	" G. Bannister	... 18th Genl. Hos., Charlestown	... May 24
"A"	6551 ...	" R. Scaife	... 18th Genl. Hos., Charlestown	... July 5
"B"	4240 ...	" A. Budworth	... 18th Statn. Hos., Heidelberg...	... Aug. 20
"I"	4995 ...	A/Corpl. H. Ratcliffe	... 17th Genl. Hos., Standerton	... Oct. 28
"B"	5458 ...	Rifleman F. Rawlings	... 22nd Genl. Hos., Pretoria	... Dec. 3
"F"	7428 ...	" W. Newman	... 17th Genl. Hos., Standerton...	... Dec. 24

Valvular Disease of the Heart.

"F"	1594 ...	Rifleman C. Meston	... Station Hos., Howick...	... Feb. 3
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Dysentery.

Co.	No.	Rank & Name.	Place of Death.	Date. 1901.
"G"	7252	Rifleman J. Richardson...	Stationary Hos., Howick	Feb. 11
"C"	1319	Sergt. H. Graham	20th Genl. Hos., Elandsfontein	May 16
"D"	3462	Rifleman J. Garratt	17th Genl. Hos., Standerton...	Nov. 28

Accidentally Shot.

"D"	2126	Rifleman C. Young	Grootpan	March 17
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Pneumonia.

"I"	3637	Rifleman G. Ramus	17th Genl. Hos., Standerton...	Sept. 4
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Struck by Lightning.

"I"	7400	Rifleman W. Callen	Vlakfontein Nek	...	Nov. 5
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2nd BATTALION.

January 24th, 1901. Lydenburg, Captain A. M. King joined on promotion from 3rd Battalion and posted to "E" Company.

January 25th. Captain Hon. G. H. Morris posted, dated December 12th, 1900 (student at Staff College).

February 5th. Boers attacked all the posts at Lydenburg, from 1 a.m. to 3 a.m. Firing continued till 6 a.m. No casualties. Boer casualties reported as three killed and six wounded.

March 13th. "F," "C" and "E" Companies, under Captain R. Alexander, joined a small force under Colonel Park for a night attack on Kruger's Post. Captured the laager. Two Boers killed, four wounded, thirty-one prisoners, four surrenders, including Abel Erasmus.

April 3rd. Sergeant-Major E. Bull left for the Rifle Depot.

April 14th. Battalion left Lydenburg on column under Major-General F. W. Kitchener. Night march. Halted at Boschoek. Captain R. B. Stephens appointed Assistant Provost Marshal to Colonel Park's Column.

April 15th. Boschfontein.

April 16th. Rietfontein. Found Long Tom blown up.

April 17th. Crossed Dewar's River. Entered Secucuni's Land.

April 18th. Crossed the Steelpoort River, and halted at Magnet Heights.

April 20th. Marched to Fort Weber, Malakuti's country.

April 21st. Pokwani's Town. Halted a day.

April 23rd. Night march to Paardeplatz.

April 24th. Halted. Four Companies reconnoitred.

April 25th and 26th. Battalion went on to Bankfontein. Four Boers surrendered. Started again at midnight into the valley of the Deepkloof River, where at dawn we captured two laagers, without casualties. Total capture: twenty-eight Boers, nineteen wagons, 1,160 cattle, 2,250 sheep, forty horses.

April 27th. Four Companies went out to search the kloofs, and caught six more Boers.

April 28th. Marched with prisoners and cattle to Keerom, where more prisoners and cattle were handed over to the Battalion.

April 29th. Battalion went on alone with prisoners up the Tantesberg, halted at Vermack's Farm. Passed the remains of the 4·7 gun which the Boers captured at Helvetia.

April 30th. Descended the Tantesberg into the Steelpoort valley, and reached Blinkwater. Joined Sir Bindon Blood's force, and handed over the prisoners.

May 5th. Being rejoined by General Kitchener and the rest of the Column, we marched to Rooikop.

May 7th. Marched to Bankfontein. Halted to re-equip from Middelburg.

May 9th. The following list of Honours and Rewards appeared in a *London Gazette*, dated April 19th, 1901, and to bear date of November 29th, 1900:—

To be Brevet-Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. E. Metcalfe.

To be Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, Major G. Cockburn, D.S.O.

To be Brevet-Major, Captain J. E. Gough.

To be Companion of the Distinguished Service Order:—

Captain J. D. Heriot-Maitland.

To have the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field:—

No. 9919, Colour-Sergeant J. Archer.

No. 8154, Colour-Sergeant J. Eastwood.

No. 3441, Sergeant W. Dyer.

No. 2971, Corporal J. McCauley.

No. 9520, Rifleman T. Adams.

No. 9893, Rifleman J. Brown.

May 12th. Column marched to Rondebosch. Second-Lieutenant J. P. G. Crosbie joined the Battalion on posting.

May 13th. Marched to Lemoenfontein.

May 14th. Marched to Schoonoord.

May 15th. Marched to Mooiplatz.

May 16th. Marched to Grobler's Kloof. One officer and five men of the West Australian Contingent killed in an ambush.

May 17th. Marched to Kromkranz.

May 18th. Marched to Smutsog.

May 19th. Marched to Goedeverwachtung.

May 20th. Marched to Florence.

May 21st. West Australian Contingent and the Battalion left Kitchener's Column and marched to Uitkyk.

May 22nd. Battalion went on alone down the Doornkloof and halted at Silverkop.

May 23rd. Battalion halted. Sir Bindon Blood arrived at Silverkop. Four Companies of 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles and 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade formed the Infantry Brigade under Colonel Hughes Hallett, C.B., D.S.O.

May 24th. Force marched to Boschoek.

May 25th. Force marched to Badplatz. (Spring of hot water.) Halted while cavalry operated towards Chlom Hlom.

May 28th. Force returned to Boschoek.

May 29th. Force returned to Silverkop. Sir Bindon Blood and the four Companies 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles returned to Carolina with four Companies of the Battalion and convoy.

May 30th. Two Companies operated in neighbouring kloof. Captured two Boers. Imperial Guide F. C. Roberts killed.

June 1st. Brigadier-General Babington arrived and took command. The four Companies of the Battalion returned with the convoy.

June 3rd. Battalion left General Babington's column and marched alone to Uitkyk, where the West Australians had halted with convoy for General Kitchener.

June 4th. Battalion halted and entrenched. Two Companies with West Australians went on with the convoy.

June 7th. The two Companies returned with empty convoy.

June 10th. Battalion marched to Ferniehaugh.

June 11th. Battalion rejoined General Kitchener's column at Jessievale.

June 12th. Column marched to Busby.

June 13th. Column marched to Ringink.

June 14th. Column marched to Woodstock. The 1st Battalion Devon Regiment and West Australians left at midnight on a flying column.

June 15th. Column marched to Maryvale.

June 16th. Column marched to Newcastle.

June 17th. Column marched to Frere.

June 18th. Column marched to Roodewaal. Devon Regiment and West Australians rejoined.

June 19th. Column marched two miles east of Ermelo.

June 20th. The Battalion and Imperial Light Horse left Kitchener's column and marched through Ermelo to Kranzpoort, under command of Colonel Mackenzie, Imperial Light Horse.

June 21st. Marched to Nooitgedacht.

June 23rd. Marched to De Witte Kranz. Joined a column under Colonel W. Pitcairn Campbell, A.D.C., No. 7 Mobile column. Second-Lieutenants A. H. Vivian and J. H. Starkey joined the Battalion on posting.

June 23rd. Column marched to Kaffirstad. Cleared and burnt several farms.

June 25th. Column marched to Scurveykop.

June 26th. Column marched to Middelkraal. Captain A. H. W. Lowndes promoted Major, and posted on promotion, dated February 20th, 1901. Halted here till July 1st, sending out parties daily to clear farms.

July 1st. Column marched to Steenkool Spruit.

July 2nd. Column marched to Zondagsvlei.

July 3rd. Column marched to Schoongezicht.

- July 4th. Column marched to Welgelegen.
- July 5th. Column marched to Boschpoort.
- July 6th. Column marched to Dwarsfontein.
- July 7th. Column marched to Rooipoort.
- July 8th. Column marched to Marskop.
- July 9th. Column marched to Elands River (Railway Station).

July 10th. Boers being reported north of the line, the column marched with light transport. On reaching Doornkraal, about ten miles, some sniping took place from a ruined farm. A few shells at 1,200 yards range soon stopped the firing, when four Boers surrendered; one of them was found hiding in a spruit, up to his neck in water. A fifth was found dead in the farm house, with his head blown off by a shell. Some cattle were also captured.

July 11th. Battalion halted. Cavalry cleared some farms.

July 12th. Column returned to Elands River. Lieutenant S. Davenport granted leave to England on private affairs. Extracts from a letter received from H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief, in reply to a letter from the Officer Commanding, on behalf of the Battalion, in connection with the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria:—

“I was much touched with your kind words in your letter from Lydenburg. The sympathy that you and the 2nd Battalion have thus shown me is, I assure you, very much valued by me. Your having done so from the Battalion while on active service was all the more appreciated. I often think of all the hard work that the 2nd Battalion has done in South Africa, and so well too. It is the greatest satisfaction and pride to me to know how well the two Battalions have kept up the glorious traditions of the Rifle Brigade.

“With every kind of good wishes to all ranks of the second Battalion.

“Believe me, Yours very sincerely,

“ARTHUR.”

July 13th. Column marched to Bronkhorst Spruit.

July 14th. Column marched to Spitzkop.

July 15th. Column marched to Balmoral.

July 16th. Column marched to Driefontein.

July 17th. Column marched to Groot Oliphants.

July 18th. Column marched to Middleburg.

Extracts from *London Gazette*, etc. The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

W. F. Bassett, dated December 18th, 1900.

F. St. J. Blacker, dated February 16th, 1901.

Captain H. M. Biddulph seconded for service on the Staff, dated May 28th, 1901.

Captain G. Paley appointed Acting-Adjutant of Militia, dated June 19th, 1901.

Lieutenant Hon. H. Dawnay seconded for service on the Staff, dated February 22nd, 1901.

Lieutenant A. A. G. Bond transferred to 4th Battalion, dated 28th June, 1901.

July 22nd. Battalion split up as follows round Middelburg. "A" Company to Klein Oliphants. "B" and "D" Companies to Groot Oliphants. "E" Company to Rockdale Farm. "C" and "F" Companies to Uitryr. "G" and "H" Companies and Head Quarters to Masonic Hotel.

July 30th. Lieutenant J. Harington promoted Captain and posted on promotion, dated June 25th, 1901.

August 22nd. Lieutenant G. B. Byrne promoted Captain and posted on promotion, dated March 18th, 1901.

The following Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—

R. Verney, dated March 6th, 1901.

H. M. Wilson, dated March 18th, 1901.

Hon. E. Coke, dated March 18th, 1901.

August 30th. "C" Company proceeded to garrison Howard's Mine.

September 20th. Second-Lieutenant H. R. Stephenson joined the Battalion, having exchanged with Lieutenant S. Davenport, who joined the 4th Battalion.

October 3rd. Lieutenant R. Verney left to join a Mounted Infantry Company of 4th Battalion, in the 20th Battalion Mounted Infantry.

October 7th. Lieutenant C. E. Harrison left to join the 13th Battalion Mounted Infantry.

October 8th. Second-Lieutenant S. W. J. Trafford joined on posting.

October 13th. Colonel C. T. E. Metcalfe rejoined from sick leave.

The following Honours appeared in the *London Gazette*, to bear date November 29th, 1900 :—

To be Brevet-Major, Captain R. B. Stephens.

To have the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

No. 1733, Sergeant W. Dickenson.

No. 2106, Sergeant F. A. Williams.

No. 3671, Rifleman G. Ellis.

No. 2254, Rifleman C. Sands.

October 17th. "C" Company returned to Head Quarters from Howard's Mines.

October 18th. No. 8154, Colour-Sergeant J. Eastwood promoted to be Sergeant-Major.

October 19th. "A" draft of eighty-eight N.C.O.'s and Riflemen joined from 4th Battalion.

October 27th. Lieutenant-Colonel G. Cockburn, D.S.O., left the Battalion, having been promoted to command the 3rd Battalion.

November 1st. 100 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen under Major A. H. W. Lowndes, detached to Balmoral.

November 3rd. Second-Lieutenants A. A. Todd and H. E. Wrottesley joined the Battalion on posting. Posted to "C" and

"G" Companies respectively. Lieutenant F. St. J. Blacker appointed galloper to Lieut.-Colonel Fortescue.

November 5th. Lieutenant C. Baker-Carr left to join 1st Battalion Mounted Infantry.

November 15th. Brevet-Major R. B. Stephens handed over the appointment of Provost Marshal to Colonel Park, and rejoined the Battalion.

December 7th. Major L. L. Nicol joined the Battalion as second in command.

December 13th. Major A. H. W. Lowndes left for Pretoria sick, *en route* for home.

Middelburg, Transvaal,

December 31st, 1901.

The Warrant Officers, Staff, and Colour-Sergeants are as under :—

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major J. H. Eastwood.
Bandmaster R. Wood.

STAFF SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. H. Alldridge.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant T. Whitehead.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor, G. W. Simpson.
Orderly-Room Clerk, S. J. Drawbridge.
Band Sergeant E. J. Brooks.
Sergeant-Master-Cook W. Whyman.
Canteen-Sergeant J. Nicholas.
Armourer-Sergeant G. C. Allport.

COLOUR SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, A. J. Hodgson.
"B" Company, W. Danton.
"C" Company, B. Bradley.
"D" Company, T. Lewis.
"E" Company, M. Carey.
"F" Company, W. Barnes.
"G" Company, J. Archer.
"H" Company, G. Townsend.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Rifleman E. Durrant.
For Gallant Conduct at Bergendal on August 27th, 1900.

WAR MEDALS.

Thirteen Officers and 405 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen are in possession of War Medals.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDALS.

Sergeant-Major J. H. Eastwood.
 Quartermaster-Sergeant J. H. Alldridge.
 Colour-Sergeant J. Archer.
 Sergeant W. Dickenson.
 Sergeant W. Dyer.
 Sergeant J. Nicholas.
 Sergeant F. A. Williams.
 Acting-Sergeant J. McCauley.
 Rifleman G. Ellis.
 Rifleman C. Sands.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Sergeant-Master-Tailor G. W. Simpson.
 Band-Sergeant E. J. Brookes.
 Corporal W. Cole.
 Rifleman J. Higginson.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	243
Two Good Conduct Badges	157
Three Good Conduct Badges	11
Four Good Conduct Badges	2
Total	413

DEATHS.

No.				1901.
5805	Rifleman W. Richards...	Lydenburg	Enteric	Jan. 13
9911	Rifleman F. Barter ...	Lydenburg	Enteric	Jan. 23
9525	Rifleman A. Purkiss ...	Middleburg	Pneumonia	Feb. 1
6608	Rifleman H. Gaffee ...	Lydenburg	Accident...	Mar. 1
277	Rifleman G. Warrenner...	Lydenburg	Enteric	Mar. 16
6612	Rifleman H. Lloyd ...	Lydenburg	Enteric	April 5
2350	Corporal W. Prett ...	Lydenburg	Enteric	April 26
4600	Corporal W. Jenning ...	Middleburg	Enteric	Dec. 2
6948	Rifleman J. Harris ...	Pretoria	Enteric	Dec. 12

BATTALION STATE, DECEMBER 31st, 1901.

Officers.

	Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieuts.	2nd Lieuts.	Staff.	Total
At Head Quarters	1	1	4	7	6	1	20
At Maritzburg	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
At Mounted Infantry	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Absent with leave	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Absent on duty	—	—	3	2	—	—	5
In Hospitals	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Total ...	1	2	9	14	6	2	33

Other Ranks.

	Warrant Officer.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Corporals.	Riflemen.	Total.	
At Headquarters	1	8	36	7	32	585	669	169 N.C.O.'s & Riflemen away from Battalion.
At Maritzburg	—	1	2	—	4	35	42	
At Mounted Infantry	—	—	4	—	—	62	66	
On Line of Communication:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Duty	—	—	1	—	1	21	23	
Sick	—	—	—	—	3	35	38	
Total ...	1	9	43	7	40	735	838	

3RD BATTALION

January 4th. The Colonel on the Staff (Colonel Burton) commenced his inspection of the Battalion.

January 9th. The Signallers were inspected. The report was as follows:—The inspection was most satisfactory. The men one and all carried out the various tests very smartly. The flag drill was very good, also the knowledge of book work and abbreviations. The Battalion was fifth in Order of Merit with a score of 1002·65.

January 12th. A draft of 206 N.C.O.'s and men landed at Bombay and joined the Depôt at Meerut on the 21st inst.

January 14th. The advanced party left Pindi under Major Leslie, and arrived at Meerut on the 18th.

January 18th. The Battalion commenced the march to Meerut.

January 28th. Second-Lieutenant T. E. Baring posted to the Battalion.

March 2nd. Lieutenant P. R. Creed posted to the Depôt.

March 5th. Major V. A. Couper and Major H. P. King Salter passed the examination in tactical fitness for command. Second-Lieutenant T. E. Baring obtained a Hythe certificate and was best shot in the Course.

March 6th. Captain R. C. Maclachlan rejoined the Battalion and appointed Adjutant.

March 7th. Extract of despatch by G. O. C. China Field Force, dated February 5th, 1901. "Sergeant Payne did excellent work with the boat transport; a most excellent and superior N.C.O. Colour-Sergeant English has done very well, and proved himself most useful and efficient." Rifleman Haywood and Rifleman Webb are also mentioned as "particularly worthy of notice."

The Battalion quitted Delhi and left "B" and "F" Companies on detachment at that station.

March 26th. Second-Lieutenant F. G. Philpot posted to the Battalion on appointment.

March 28th. Seven officers and 278 men started for Kailana under Major W. F. Parker. Thirty men started for Landour under Lieutenant C. Shawe.

April 1st. Lieutenant E. W. Bell promoted Captain.

April 11th. A draft consisting of four N.C.O.'s and 111 men under Second-Lieutenant T. E. Baring arrived from the 4th Battalion.

April 16th. General Luck inspected the Battalion.

April 20th. Captain Hon. C. Napier embarked to join the Rifle Depôt.

May 1st. Captain E. W. Bell embarked to join the 1st Battalion on promotion.

May 2nd. Extract from *London Gazette* :—

Lieutenant Sir E. D. Power to be Captain, to date from August 31st, 1900.

Second-Lieutenant M. H. Helyar and Second-Lieutenant H. R. Sturgis to be Lieutenants.

May 15th. The following were the remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the inspection held at Pindi. "A very satisfactory report."

May 21st. Second-Lieutenant R. P. de Moleyns and Second-Lieutenant D. Ovey posted to the Battalion.

May 24th. Second-Lieutenant F. G. Philpot joined the Battalion on appointment.

May 25th. Captain A. W. Lowndes promoted Major and posted to the 2nd Battalion.

May 27th. Captain Sir E. D. Power embarked to join the 1st Battalion on promotion.

June 1st. Lieutenant R. W. Gillespie embarked to join the 1st Battalion on promotion. Colour-Sergeant Beard and thirteen Riflemen embarked to join the home establishment June 23rd. 119 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen left for Chakrata in relief.

July 9th. Riflemen Haywood and Webb again mentioned in despatches.—China Field Force.

August 1st. Lieutenant T. L. Buxton transferred to the 4th Battalion.

August 16th. Colour-Sergeant T. Parsons, late 3rd Battalion, awarded medal for Long and Highly Meritorious Service, including the Mutiny and North-West Frontier campaigns.

August 21st. Bugle-Major Lumgair received the Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct.

September 2nd. Delhi Detachment "B" and "F" Companies relieved by "A" and "D" Companies under Major V. A. Couper.

September 3rd. Captain A. V. J. Cowell appointed District Signalling Officer.

September 6th. Lieutenant M. H. Helyar and fifty N.C.O.'s and Riflemen awarded Mounted Infantry certificates.

September 12th. Colour-Sergeant Hilliar appointed Sergeant-Major of the Mounted Infantry School, Fathigarh.

September 30th. War Office order received that officers are to wear *brown* Sam Browne belts.

October 5th. Second-Lieutenant E. R. Meade-Waldo passed an examination in transport duties.

October 10th. Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Thesiger posted to the Battalion. The posting of Captain S. E. Hollond cancelled.

October 15th. Delhi Detachment, "A" and "D" Companies relieved by "E" and "G" Companies under Captain A. V. J. Cowell.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Kenyon-Slaney, having completed four years in command of the Battalion, placed on half-pay.

October 16th. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Cockburn, D.S.O., to command the Battalion.

October 31st. Chakrata Detachment returned to Head Quarters.

November 15th. Report of the Inspector of Gymnasia received.—"I saw a company at Physical Drill with arms. They worked with smartness, accuracy and dash. I saw a company under its N.C.O.'s at free gymnastics. They were well-trained, smart and active. The instruction of the large classes of recruits is carried out as it should be."

November 15th. Captain M. G. E. Bell rejoined the Battalion and took over command of "B" Company.

November 15th. Observations by the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces on the last inspection of the Battalion.—"Considers this a very satisfactory report, reflecting credit on the Commanding Officer and the Officers."

November 22nd. Second Lieutenant Hon. F. R. Prittie to be Lieutenant.

December 11th. Lieutenant Hon. F. R. Prittie, Second-Lieutenant De Moleyns and Second-Lieutenant D. Ovey, with a draft of one sergeant, two corporals and 100 riflemen, joined the Battalion.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major W. Sherman.
Bandmaster R. T. Stevens.
Schoolmaster A. H. Parish.

STAFF SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant A. R. Cox.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Colour-Sergeant F. Garneys.
Mess-Sergeant G. C. Brandt.
Sergeant-Bugler D. H. Lumgair.
Liquor Bar Sergeant R. Jaffrey.
Band-Sergeant H. Baxter.
Orderly-Room-Clerk, Acting-Sergeant E. T. Budgen.
Armourer-Sergeant A. L. Rathbone.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, W. Ward.
"B" Company, A. E. Ayers.
"C" Company, E. S. Tomsett.
"D" Company, R. Wignall.
"E" Company, C. Franklin.
"F" Company, F. H. Bell.
"G" Company, H. W. Bryant.
"H" Company, C. H. P. Higgins.

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

Ten Officers and twenty-seven Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers are in possession of Musketry Certificates or have qualified for them at Schools of Musketry.

The following qualified at the School of Musketry, Pachmarhi, during the year 1901.

OFFICERS.

Captain S. H. Rickman

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant W. Quinton.
Sergeant H. Clarke.

GYMNASTIC CERTIFICATES OBTAINED DURING THE YEAR.

7113, Acting Corporal W. O'Meara.
 4214, Acting Corporal E. Simpson.
 4034, Acting Corporal J. Mills.

The following certificates were gained during the year.

Transport	...	...	12 N.C.O.'s and men.
Supply	...	...	5 N.C.O.'s and men.
Field Butchery	...	...	14 N.C.O.'s and men.
Mounted Infantry	...	...	1 officer, 49 N.C.Os. and men.
Nursing	...	...	6 N.C.O.'s and men.
Telegraphy	...	...	2 N.C.O.'s and men.

WAR MEDALS.

Eleven officers and 341 warrant and non-commissioned officers and men are in the possession of War Medals.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Sergeant-Bugler D. H. Lumgair and Rifleman E. Freeman are in possession of Good Conduct Medals.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	460
Two Good Conduct Badges	...	...	360
Three Good Conduct Badges	...	...	7
Four Good Conduct Badges	...	...	3
Five Good Conduct Badges	...	...	1
Total	...	...	831
Total number of badges	...	...	1214

RE-ENGAGEMENTS AND EXTENSIONS.

Total number re-engaged	...	...	56
Re-engaged during year	...	...	9
Total number extended	...	...	315
Extended during the year	...	...	268

262 non-commissioned officers and men extended their service to twelve years, receiving a gratuity. Of these forty-three took furlough to England.

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 27 ; 2nd Class, 263 ; 3rd Class, 166.

CERTIFICATES OBTAINED DURING THE YEAR.

1st Class, 14 ; 2nd Class, 34 ; 3rd Class, 33. Group I., 1st Class, 10.

LANGUAGES.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Kenyon-Slaney passed the *Higher* Standard examination in Urdu.

Strength 1st January, 1901... .. 957

INCREASE.

From 4th Battalion	...	...	429
Enlistments	...	...	1— 430
			<hr/>
Total	...		1387

DECREASE.

To Unattached List	...	...	6
To Home Establishment...	...	...	19
Invalided	...	...	16
Died	...	...	10— 51
			<hr/>
Present Strength	...		1336

DEATHS.

No 5488	Rifleman A. Barnard	...	Rawal Pindi...	Jan.	26
„ 1674	Rifleman A. Jutton	...	Meerut	May	5
„ 5580	A/Corpl. A. McAvitt	...	Meerut	May	5
„ 2696	Rifleman J. Ellis	...	Delhi	May	16
„ 2534	„ J. Charles	...	Delhi	June	31
„ 2825	„ H. Read	...	„	June	30
„ 5164	„ J. Hooper	...	„	July	23
„ 1679	„ W. Longhurst	...	Meerut	Sept.	17
„ 781	„ D. Rogers	...	Delhi	Sept.	30
„ 2129	„ C. Meddick	...	Meerut	Nov.	22

4TH BATTALION.

January 8th, 1901. Forty-nine recruits posted from the Rifle Depôt.

January 11th. Captain M. G. E. Bell posted to 3rd Battalion.

January 16th. Orders received to furnish a company of Mounted Infantry for training at the Curragh, with a probability of proceeding to South Africa. Captain Saunderson was selected to command; Captain Gosling, Lieutenant Hon. J. Crichton, Second-Lieutenants F. Nugent and J. B. Jenkinson, section commanders.

January 22nd. Lieutenant N. S. Talbot returned to 1st Battalion in South Africa.

January 28th. Second-Lieutenant A. H. Vivian, 2nd Battalion, and Second-Lieutenant R. S. Follett, 1st Battalion, attached to the Battalion on first appointment.

January 31st. Captain C. W. Knox, Lieutenant and Adjutant B. H. Cooke, and Second-Lieutenant Hon. E. Weld-Forester, 100 N.C.O.'s and men, left headquarters to take part in the funeral procession of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. This detachment returned on February 5th, 1901.

February 4th. Lieutenant H. W. Dumaesq returned to South Africa.

February 8th "C" Company returned from detachment at Richmond Barracks.

February 16th. Lieutenant G. B. Stephens, Sergeant Pelling, and nine men proceeded to South Africa as a Machine Gun Section, with the Mounted Infantry of the Royal Lancaster Regiment.

February 22nd. A draft of ninety-seven recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

February 25th. Major A. E. Jenkins took over command of the details 1st and 2nd Battalions at Richmond Barracks.

March 11th. A draft of one sergeant, three corporals, 113 riflemen and three boys left to join the 3rd Battalion. Second-Lieutenant J. E. Baring proceeded with this draft. A party of seventy-five recruits proceeded to Birr for recruits' musketry, under Captain C. W. C. Knox, and returned to headquarters on March 29, 1901.

March 16th. Lieutenant and Adjutant B. H. Cooke proceeded to South Africa as a special service officer with the Mounted Infantry.

March 18th. The Mounted Infantry Company, consisting of Captains L. T. Saunderson, G. B. Gosling, Lieutenants Hon. J. A. Crichton, F. A. Nugent, Second-Lieutenant J. B. Jenkinson, and 131 N.C.O.'s and riflemen, proceeded to South Africa, *via* Queens-town, in s.s. *Kildonan Castle*.

March 26th. Second-Lieutenants R. P. Burrowes and O. C. S. Gilliat posted to the Battalion on appointment.

March 29th. A party of 120 recruits proceeded to Birr for recruits' musketry, under Captain G. M. A. Ellis, and returned to headquarters April 17.

April 3rd. A draft of eighty recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

April 11th. Second-Lieutenant N. M. Buller posted to the Battalion on appointment.

April 23rd. The detachment of 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 1 bugler, and 20 private riflemen, who had been to Australia with the Imperial Representative Corps, returned under Lieutenant R. P. H. Bernard.

April 30th. Captain L. H. Thornton posted on promotion.

May 17th. Major A. E. Jenkins appointed second in command of 1st Battalion.

May 20th. Second-Lieutenant Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie posted to the Battalion on appointment.

May 22nd. A draft of eighty-one recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

May 27th. Captain J. D. Savile took over command of the details 1st and 2nd Battalions *vice* Major A. E. Jenkins, ordered to South Africa.

May 28th. Lieutenant M. E. Manningham-Buller, attached to 1st Battalion in South Africa, seconded for service as adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa, dated April 30th, 1901, *London Gazette*, May 28th, 1901.

June 4th. Captain S. E. Hollond posted on promotion.

June 10th. "C" Company proceeded to Kilbride under Captain J. H. D. Savile, with the details 1st and 2nd Battalions, for their annual course of musketry.

June 14th. The Battalion was inspected by Major-General M. W. E. Gosset, C.B. Its strength was

Officers.	W.O.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Riflemen.	Total.						
23	...	2	...	38	...	41	...	16	...	1,175	...	1,295

June 27th. The Battalion, with the exception of "C" Company, proceeded to Kilbride for the annual course of musketry. Strength about 1,124 officers, warrant officers, N.C.O.'s and riflemen.

July 10th. The Battalion returned from Kilbride Camp on completion of musketry.

July 12th. "G" Company, under Second Lieutenant H. R. Stephenson, proceeded to Wellington Barracks on detachment.

July 31st. Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Pemberton appointed a member of a Board on officers' dress at the War Office. Lieutenant J. L. Buxton transferred to the Battalion.

August 2nd. A party of ninety-five recruits proceeded to Kilbride for musketry under Captain S. E. Hollond and returned on August 16th, 1901.

August 10th. A draft of seventy-five recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt.

August 12th. A party consisting of one officer, one warrant officer, four colour-sergeants, four sergeants, two acting-corporals, one bugler, and sixteen riflemen, proceeded to the Curragh to practise for the Rifle Meeting.

August 17th. A further party consisting of one officer, one quartermaster-sergeant, one colour-sergeant, six sergeants, two corporals, three acting-corporals, and twenty-six riflemen, arrived at the Curragh on 17th and 18th to take part in the Rifle Meeting. The Battalion won the following events:—The "Lord Roberts" Cup for young soldiers and ten guineas. The Duke of Connaught's Cup and ten guineas. The Mappin and Webb Shield, Cup and £5. The Johnson Cup—cup and £3, also 3rd in the vanishing target competition £1. In the Webley Fosbery Revolver, Colour-Sergeant Locke was 3rd, Sergeant Newman 4th. In W. O. and Sergeants'

Revolver, Sergeant Newman was 2nd, Colour-Sergeant Locke 5th. Several other money prizes were won by the Battalion representatives. There was very little opportunity for practising this year.

August 20th. Lieutenant J. A. Innes transferred to 1st Battalion.

August 21st. A draft of one sergeant, two corporals, and ninety-seven riflemen left to join the 2nd Battalion in South Africa.

August 23rd. Captain S. E. Hollond posted to 3rd Battalion on promotion.

A party of thirty-nine recruits arrived from the Rifle Depot.

Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Thesiger and Captain C. H. G. Mansfield-Clarke posted to the Battalion on absorption.

Second-Lieutenant H. R. Stephenson transferred to 2nd Battalion.

Lieutenant S. Davenport posted to the Battalion.

August 26th. The 25th being a Sunday, the Battalion kept the Regimental birthday on this date. The usual Sports were held.

August 28th. A party of casualties proceeded to Kilbride for annual course of musketry and returned September 7th, 1901.

September 26th. A party of casualties under Second-Lieutenant O. C. S. Gilliat proceeded to the Curragh for annual course of musketry and returned October 9th, 1901.

September 27th. Major H. F. M. Wilson promoted Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel.

October 10th. Captain R. P. H. Bernard posted to the Battalion on promotion.

October 10th. Captain S. E. Hollond re-posted to the Battalion. Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Thesiger posted to 3rd Battalion.

October 12th. Captain J. H. D. Savile resigned his commission.

A draft of seventy-one arrived from the Rifle Depot.

October 19th. Second-Lieutenant J. C. Sladen posted to the Battalion.

November 4th. A party of 109 recruits proceeded to Birr under Lieutenant A. A. G. Bond for recruits' musketry and returned November 28th.

November 4th. Orders were issued for the Battalion to prepare for active service in South Africa.

November 12th. Captain R. P. Bernard appointed adjutant.

November 17th. H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief marched the Battalion to church.

November 21st. One colour-sergeant, two sergeants, eight corporals, and ninety-three Riflemen were posted to the Rifle Depot to replace the men sent to join the Battalion for service in South Africa.

November 24th. Three corporals and fifty-three riflemen were posted to the Battalion from the details 1st and 2nd Battalions, to accompany the Battalion to South Africa.

November 28th. Two colour-sergeants, six sergeants, six corporals, and sixty-eight riflemen were posted to the Battalion from the Rifle Dépôt for active service.

December 1st. One warrant officer, two staff-sergeants, one colour-sergeant, six sergeants, four corporals, one bugler, and 478 riflemen were posted to the details 1st and 2nd Battalions to form the Provisional Battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Leslie posted to the Battalion on promotion, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Pemberton, whose four years' command expired.

December 1st. Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Pemberton promoted Brevet-Colonel and placed on supernumerary list.

December 14. The Battalion was inspected by H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief in service marching order.

December 16. The Battalion embarked at Queenstown in ss. *Orient* for conveyance to South Africa. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., and H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught took leave of the Battalion at Queenstown. The strength of the Battalion embarking was as set forth below :—

Field Officers ...	...	...	...	4
Captains ...	...	...	...	7
Subaltern Officers ...	...	...	...	13
Staff ...	...	...	...	2
Medical Officer ...	...	...	...	1
Warrant Officer ...	...	...	...	1
Sergeants (including Staff-Sergeants) ...	...	...	...	52
Corporals ...	...	...	...	46
Buglers ...	...	...	...	16
Riflemen ...	...	...	...	669
Total ...				812

The names of the Officers are given below :—

Colonel A. R. Pemberton ; Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. M. Wilson ; Majors H. C. Petre, C. Pinney ; Captains C. W. C. Knox, Hon. A. Foljambe, Hon. C. Napier, L. H. Thornton, R. W. Gillespie ; Lieutenants J. L. Buxton, Hon. E. Weld-Forester ; Second-Lieutenants A. K. Hargreaves, R. P. Burrowes, H. B. Mostyn-Pryce, N. M. Buller, Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie, E. G. Ripley, Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, R. Pigot.

Attached from Militia.—Captains F. A. Irby (late R.B.) and C. Mitchell ; Lieutenants H. V. Scott, H. C. B. Osborne, and Second-Lieutenant R. H. Townshend.

Captain and Adjutant R. P. H. Bernard ; Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. C. Duff.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major Mitchell.
Baudmaster F. Harris.

STAFF SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Cleaver.
 Orderly-Room-Sergeant W. Nash.
 Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry H. Churcher.
 Sergeant-Bugler G. Lee.
 Pioneer-Sergeant R. White.
 Bandmaster T. Guest.
 Orderly-Room-Clerk, Sergeant A. Heaney.
 Officers'-Mess-Sergeant J. Rummins.
 Sergeant-Master-Tailor J. Holderness.
 Armourer-Sergeant J. Dawes.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company F. Green.
 "B" Company S. Vassila.
 "C" Company G. Jackson.
 "D" Company R. Jackson.
 "E" Company W. Brown.
 "F" Company C. Saunders.
 "G" Company H. Moore.
 "H" Company G. Ostler.

WAR MEDALS.

Six Officers and Sixty-nine N.C.O.'s and Riflemen are in possession of War Medals.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL.

Corporal P. Burton.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	...	176
Two Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	82
Three Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	8
Four Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	268

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number Re-engaged	...	...	...	32
Number Re-engaged during the year	...	...	...	5

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 9 ; 2nd Class, 183 ; 3rd Class, 315.

CERTIFICATES DURING THE YEAR.

1st Class, 2 ; 2nd Class, 27 ; 3rd Class, 48.

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

Captain R. P. H. Bernard	...	...	Hythe
Lieutenant A. A. G. Bond	...	...	"
Second-Lieutenant Hon. H. C. O. C. Prittie	...	...	"
Second-Lieutenant N. M. Buller	...	...	"
Second-Lieutenant R. P. Burrowes	...	...	"
Second-Lieutenant O. C. S. Gilliat	...	...	"
Sergeant H. Churcher	...	...	"

TRANSPORT CERTIFICATE.

Lieutenant Hon. E. A. C. Weld-Forester, Dublin

SIGNALLING CERTIFICATE.

Corporal G. Scott Aldershot

GYMNASTIC CERTIFICATES.

Corporal J. Rees	...	...	Curragh Camp
Corporal E. Butcher	...	...	"
Private A. Needham	...	...	"

NUMBER OF CYCLISTS.

Officers, 17 ; N.C.O.'s, 49 ; Riflemen, 86 ; Total 152.

INCREASE.

From Battalion or Dépôt	...	...	710
Enlisted at Head-Quarters	...	...	11
From other Corps	...	...	<i>nil</i>
Joined from desertion	...	...	19
From Battalion Abroad	...	...	21
Total	...	...	761

DECREASE.

Died	...	...	2
Discharged	...	...	61
Deserted	...	...	36
To Army Reserve	...	...	<i>nil</i>
To other Corps	...	...	51
To Auxiliary Forces	...	...	1
To Battalion Abroad	...	...	669
To Home Battalion or Dépôt	...	...	122
Total	...	...	942

DEATHS.

No. 2716	Colour-Sergeant W. Mason	Tubercle of Lung	Dublin.
No. 6987	Rifleman J. Thompson	Peritonitis	Dublin.

Portraits of Officers who have died in South Africa.

THE portraits of all the Officers of the Rifle Brigade and of the 60th Rifles who lost their lives during the operations in South Africa, 1899-1902, are now ready.

These portraits are on grey cardboard mounts, and under each portrait is printed the name of the officer, the place where he died, and the date of decease.

- No. 1 Plate contains portraits of 13 officers,
60th Rifles, 1899-1900.
- No. 2 Plate contains portraits of 17 officers,
Rifle Brigade, 1899-1902.
- No. 3 Plate contains portraits of 16 officers,
60th Rifles, 1899-1902.

The plates are of uniform size, viz., 19 inches by 27 inches. If required the plates can be framed in suitable 1-inch black fluted frames (with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch *silver* or *gold* slip).

In ordering, please state if the plates are to be sent framed or unframed, and if the latter, whether silver or gold slips are required.

Specimen plates are on view at Messrs. Cox & Co.'s, where MR. J. C. WOOLLACOTT has kindly consented to take orders for the same. Otherwise orders should be sent and cheques made payable to the publishers, Messrs. JOHN BALE, SONS, & DANIELSSON, Limited, 83-89, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W., where also plates are on view.

The prices for the series are as follows :—

				<i>Unframed.</i>	<i>Framed.</i>
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Any One Plate	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 10 0
Any Two Plates	...	...	...	1 17 6	2 15 0
All Three Plates	...	...	...	2 15 0	4 0 0

Sent free, carriage paid, to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom.

MUSKETRY.

3RD BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE OF MUSKETRY.

Battalion Figure of Merit.

Individual	...	...	...	...	...	99
Collective	...	...	...	...	...	60
Revolver	...	...	...	...	...	74

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
465	458	18
Total number exercised	...	...
	...	941

COMPANIES.

"A" Company, Captain S. H. Rickman	...	...	...	98
				<u>55</u>
"B" " " M. G. E. Bell	...	...	...	95
				<u>54</u>
"C" " Major W. T. Parker	...	...	...	99
				<u>65</u>
"D" " V. A. Couper	...	...	...	102
				<u>58</u>
"E" " (Vacant)	...	...	...	100
				<u>64</u>
"F" " Captain Hon. C. H. Henniker	...	...	...	99
				<u>58</u>
"G" " " Hon. C. F. Napier	...	...	...	103
				<u>63</u>
"H" " " A. V. J. Cowell	...	...	...	97
				<u>64</u>

BEST SHOOTING COMPANY.

"G," or Captain Hon. C. F. H. Napier's.

Best Shots of Companies.

- "A" Company, Sergeant A. Madeley.
- "B" Company, Colour-Sergeant A. E. Ayers.
- "C" Company, Colour-Sergeant R. J. Hilliar.
- "D" Company, Private G. Haywood.
- "E" Company, Colour-Sergeant R. Franklin.
- "F" Company, Corporal G. Harding.
- "G" Company, Private G. Lambert.
- "H" Company, Corporal A. Mayhew.

The Battalion Shot was decided by a separate competition at the end of the year, in which the three best shots of companies took part, and resulted in a win for Sergeant A. Writer.

BATTALION ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING.

As usual, a most elaborate programme was arranged for the above Meeting, but owing to numerous field days and the inevitable preparations for the march to Meerut, it had to be much curtailed.

The following is a record of the matches completed.

MATCH I.—200 Yards, Kneeling.

		Company.	Points.
First	Private E. Cooling	"F"	33
Second	Private H. Nash	"H"	33
Third	Acting-Corporal C. Champs	"F"	33
Fourth	Private W. Atkins	"E"	32

Eight scores of 32, nine scores of 31.

MATCH II.—500 Yards, Kneeling (Marksmen).

		Company.	Points.
First	Sergeant J. Denton	"H"	34
Second	Sergeant-Major W. Sherman	"A"	34
Third	Private W. Atkins	"E"	34
Fourth	Acting-Corporal W. Fox	"G"	34

One score of 33, four scores of 32, three scores of 31, and five scores of 30.

MATCH III.—500 Yards, Kneeling (2nd and 3rd Class Shots).

		Company.	Points.
First	Acting-Corporal W. Newman	"A"	32
Second	Private G. Bowgett	"C"	31
Third	Private J. Hennings	"H"	30
Fourth	Private H. Richardson	"G"	30

Five scores of 28 each ; eight scores of 27.

MATCH IV.—*Championship.**Best aggregate in Matches I. and II. or I. and III.*

		Company.	Points.
First	Private W. Atkins	"E"	66
Second	Acting-Corporal W. Fox	"G"	66
Third	Sergeant-Major W. Sherman "A"	"A"	64
Fourth	Colour-Sergeant R. Hilliar	"C"	62

Four 61 points, two 60 points, seven 59 points, nine 58 points.

SERGEANTS' COMPETITION.

The competition for Colonel C. R. H. Nicholl's Cup among the members of the Sergeants' Mess was held in December, 1900, and after a keen contest resulted in Sergeant J. King being the winner with a record score of 95 points, and obtaining the great honour of having his name engraved on the Cup.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION COMPETITION.

Queen's Cup.

The Battalion came sixth in the above competition, with a score of 706 points. Average 88·2.

Inter-Company Team Match.

"H" Company took the twenty-seventh place in the above competition with a score of 188 points.

Corporals' Competition.

The above competition for Major V. A. Couper's Cup was held at Rawal Pindi on December 27th, 1900. Probably owing to the competition taking place so soon after the Christmas festivities, it did not produce a very high standard of scoring.

There was, however, much keenness displayed throughout, which to some extent compensated for any deficiencies in the scoring.

The Cup was won by Corporal Nicholls with a score of 85 points, the winner having his name inscribed on it.

BENGAL-PANJAB RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

For the first time since 1893, the Battalion contributed a large number of competitors. For the purposes of classification competitors at this meeting are divided as follows, but all classes meet in the Championship matches.

- Class "A," Officers of Regulars and Volunteers.
- Class "B," Volunteers.
- Class "C," British Troops.

In the championship matches Colour-Sergeant Ayers is to be congratulated on his good shooting, coming second in the Army Aggregate with a score of 303 for ten shoots, or four points less than the winner of the championship, his score being two points better than the totals made by the champions of Classes A and B.

The following are the matches won by the N.C.O.'s and men of the Battalion. The Entries for the five matches were unlimited, and the scores in them count for an aggregate.

MATCH I.—200 yards.

	Order of Merit.		Company.	Score.
Class A	... 3 ...	Second-Lieutenant Philpot	... — ...	34
„ C	... 32 ...	Colour-Sergeant Ayers	... „ B ” ...	33
„ „	... 49 ...	„ Bryant	... „ G ” ...	32

MATCH II.—600 yards.

	Order of Merit.		Company.	Score.
Class C	... 47 ...	Sergeant Denton	... „ H ” ...	31
„ „	... 51 ...	Colour-Sergeant Ayers	... „ B ” ...	31
„ „	... 62 ...	Sergeant Clarke	... „ G ” ...	30

MATCH III.—800 yards.

	Order of Merit.		Company.	Score.
Class A	... 8 ...	Second-Lieutenant Philpot	... — ...	32
„ „	... 10 ...	„ Baring	... — ...	31
„ C	... 7 ...	Corporal Butler	... „ H ” ...	34
„ „	... 11 ...	Sergeant Denton	... „ H ” ...	34
„ „	... 23 ...	Rifleman Smith	... „ H ” ...	33
„ „	... 31 ...	Colour-Sergeant Ayers	... „ B ” ...	32
„ „	... 41 ...	Rifleman Mitten	... „ E ” ...	32
„ „	... 48 ...	Sergeant Clarke	... „ G ” ...	32
„ „	... 50 ...	Rifleman Flynn	... „ F ” ...	32
„ „	... 53 ...	„ Edwards	... „ B ” ...	32

MATCH IV.—900 yards.

	Order of Merit.		Company.	Score.
Class A	... 8 ...	Second-Lieutenant Philpot	... — ...	31
„ „	... 8 ...	Colour-Sergeant Ayers	... „ B ” ...	32
„ „	... 27 ...	Sergeant Madeley	... „ D ” ...	31
„ „	... 38 ...	Rifleman Jenkins	... „ D ” ...	31
„ „	... 43 ...	„ Pearce	... „ E ” ...	30
„ „	... 61 ...	„ Smith	... „ H ” ...	30

MATCH V.—1000 yards.

	Order of Merit.		Company.	Score.
Class A	... 1 ...	Second-Lieutenant Philpot	... — ...	33
" "	... 2 ...	" Baring	... — ...	33
" "	... 13 ...	Lieutenant Helyar	... — ...	29
" "	... 3 ...	Rifleman Warne...	... " D " ...	34
" "	... 15 ...	Colour-Sergeant Ayers	... " B " ...	31

MATCH VA.—Unlimited Aggregate.

	Order of Merit.		Company.	Score.
Class A	... 4 ...	Second-Lieutenant Philpot	... — ...	157
" C	... 8 ...	Colour-Sergeant Ayers	... " B " ...	159
" "	... 49 ...	Sergeant Denton	... " H " ...	149
" "	... 62 ...	Sergeant-Major Sherman	... " A " ...	147
" "	... 78 ...	Corporal Champs	... " F " ...	144

CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES.

MATCH VI.—500 yards.

	Order of Merit.		Company.	Score.
Class C	... 15 ...	Rifleman Edwards	... " B " ...	33

MATCH VII.—600 yards.

	Order of Merit.		Company.	Score.
Class A	... 9 ...	Second-Lieutenant Philpot	... — ...	29
" C	... 12 ...	Sergeant Smith, A.	... " C " ...	31
" "	... 28 ...	Colour-Sergeant Ayers	... " B " ...	30
" "	... 29 ...	Acting-Corporal Fox	... " G " ...	30

MATCH VIII.—800 yards.

	Order of Merit.		Company.	Score.
Class A	... 6 ...	Second-Lieutenant Philpot	... — ...	32
" C	... 10 ...	Colour-Sergeant Ayers	... " B " ...	33
" "	... 26 ...	Corporal Ede	... " F " ...	32
" "	... 30 ...	Rifleman Bees	... " F " ...	32
" "	... 32 ...	" Willis	... " C " ...	32

MATCH IX.—900 yards.

	Order of Merit.		Company.	Score.
Class A	... 6 ...	Second-Lieutenant Philpot	... — ...	29
" C	... 8 ...	Corporal Ede	... " F " ...	30
" C	... 29 ...	Rifleman Bees	... " F " ...	29

MATCH X.—500 yards.

	Order of Merit.		Company.	Score.
Class C	... 14 ...	Sergeant-Major Sherman	... "A" ...	34

MATCH XI.—600 yards.

	Order of Merit.		Company.	Score.
Class C	... 14 ...	Rifleman Warne...	... "D" ...	30
" "	... 33 ...	Colour-Sergeant Tomsett	... "C" ...	29

MATCH XII.—900 yards.

	Order of Merit.		Company.	Score.
Class C	... 3 ...	Rifleman Warne	... "D" ...	34
" "	... 13 ...	" Bees	... "F" ...	32
" "	... 17 ...	Colour-Sergeant Bryant	... "G" ...	32
" "	... 18 ...	Acting-Corporal Champs	... "F" ...	32
" "	... 27 ...	" Gilbert	... "H" ...	31
" "	... 33 ...	Rifleman Richards	... "D" ...	30
" "	... 34 ...	Colour-Sergeant Ayers	... "B" ...	30

MATCH XIII.—1,000 yards.

	Order of Merit.		Company.	Score.
Class A	... 26 ...	Lieutenant Helyar	... — ...	26
" C	... 7 ...	Rifleman Warne...	... "D" ...	29
" "	... 9 ...	Colour-Sergeant Ayers	... "B" ...	29
" "	... 17 ...	Sergeant Denton	... "H" ...	27
" "	... 23 ...	Corporal Ede	... "F" ...	27
" "	... 29 ..	Acting-Corporal Purse	... "D" ...	27

MATCH XIV.—200 yards.

	Order of Merit.		Company.	Score.
Class A	... 7 ...	Lieutenant Philpot	... — ...	33
" C	... 1 ...	Colour-Sergeant Ayers	... "B" ...	35
" "	... 2 ...	Sergeant-Major Sherman	... "A" ...	34
" "	... 26 ...	Rifleman Bees	... "F" ...	33
" "	... 27 ...	" Ivins	... "E" ...	33

MATCH XV.—800 yards.

	Order of Merit.		Company.	Score.
Class A	... 5 ...	Second-Lieutenant Philpot	... — ...	32
" C	... 15 ...	Colour-Sergeant Ayers	... "B" ...	33
" "	... 26 ...	Sergeant-Major Sherman	... "A" ...	33

MATCH XVI.—*Championship.*

	Order of Merit.		Company.	Score.
Class C	... 2 ...	Colour-Sergeant Ayers ...	... "B" ...	303
" "	... 26 ...	Rifleman Warne...	... "D" ...	284
" "	... 28 ...	Sergeant-Major Sherman	... "A" ...	284
" "	... 45 ...	Rifleman Bees ...	... "F" ...	274
" "	... 49 ...	Colour-Sergeant Bryant	... "G" ...	274
" "	... 58 ...	Corporal Ede ...	... "F" ...	273
" "	... 59 ...	Sergeant Smith ...	... "C" ...	272

MATCH XVII.—*Long Range Aggregate.*

Best Aggregate in Matches VIII., IX., XII., XIII. and XV.

	Order of Merit.		Company.	Score.
Class C	... 2 ...	Colour-Sergeant Ayers ...	... "B" ...	150

MATCH XVIII.—*Sharpshooters.*

Moving target 2 feet by 1 foot. 150 yards to 50 yards.

						Score.
Class A	... Lieutenant Somerville	...	...	...	...	—
" C	... Rifleman Warne	...	...	...	...	6

MATCH XIX.—*Snapshotting at a Disappearing Target.*

	Order of Merit.					Score.
Class C	... 1 ...	Rifleman Warne	...	...	...	10

MATCH XX.—*Extended Order Competition. Teams of 5.*

Third Place, 2nd Team, 3rd Rifle Brigade.

Sergeant-Major Sherman, Colour-Sergeant Bryant, Colour-Sergeant Ayers, Sergeant Smith, Sergeant Madeley.

MATCH XXI.—*Falling Plate, 350 yards.*

	Order of Merit.		Plates.
9 ...	Colour-Sergeant Ayers	...	4

MATCH XXII.—*Sportsmen Contest, Running Deer, 100 yards.*

	Order of Merit.
4 ...	Lieutenant Helyar.

MATCH XXIII.—*Deerstalkers' Contest, 100 yards.**Disappearing stag's head, invisible disc on forehead.*

Order of Merit.			Plates.
1 ...	Corporal Braines	...	9
4 ...	Lieutenant Helyar	...	8

MATCH XXIV.—*Commander-in-Chief's Cup.**Teams of 6 at 200, 600, and 1,000 yards.*

Third Place, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Sergeant-Major Sherman, Colour-Sergeant Bryant, Colour-Sergeant Ayers, Sergeant Smith, Sergeant Madeley, Rifleman Bees.

MATCH XXV.

Targets about 3 feet square, khaki-coloured, 6 rounds. Target appeared 3 times for 10 seconds. Highest possible score, 30 hits.

First, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 20 hits.

Sergeant-Major Sherman, Colour-Sergeant Bryant, Colour-Sergeant Ayers, Sergeant Smith, Sergeant Madeley.

MATCH XXVII.—*Revolver.*

Order of Merit.

7 ... Lieutenant Somerville.

ARMY v. VOLUNTEERS.

Teams of ten were picked from the competitors. Colour-Sergeant Ayers was one of the Army Team. Distances 200, 600 and 1000 yards. The Army won this match by 24 points.

4TH BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE.

Battalion Figure of Merit ...	...	...	111
			24
Individual Field Practices ...	...	...	24

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksman.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
160	632	225
Total number exercised ...	...	1,017

Best Shot of Battalion.
Sergeant J. P. Cummins.

Best Shots of Companies.

		Points.
"A"	Private J. Summers	185
"B"	Colour-Sergeant S. Vassila	197
"C"	Corporal H. Small	197
"D"	Private C. McKenzie	168
"E"	Sergeant H. J. Churcher	189
"F"	Colour-Sergeant T. Dawson	196
"G"	Acting-Corporal B. Bradshaw	185
"H"	Private W. Finch	156

Best Company (Individual).

	Points.
Captain J. H. D. Savile's Company...	137

Best Company (Sectional Practices).

	Points.
Captain J. H. D. Savile's Company	34

Recruits.

Number Exercised	580
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Classification.

1st Class.	2nd Class.
550	30

Best Shot of Recruits for the Year.
Private J. Colbrook.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HARRY SMITH, BARONET OF ALIWAL ON THE SUTLEJ, G.C.B. Edited, with the addition of some supplementary chapters, by G. C. MOORE-SMITH.

(London: Murray. 1901. 2 vols. 24s. net.)

DURING the year there has been a most noticeable addition to the "Regimental Library" in the shape of the Autobiography of Sir Harry Smith.

As most readers of Sir William Cope's History know, Harry Smith saw a great deal of service with the 95th Rifles.

His name constantly appears in all the Regimental books dealing with the early history of the Regiment, and especially in "A British Rifle Man" and in Kincaid's volumes.

The following notice, which appeared in *The Saturday Review*, may give those who have not read the book some idea of the amount of campaigning in which Sir Harry took part, as well as the world-wide nature of his services.

The mere fact that Sir Harry Smith only set about writing his autobiography in 1844, nearly thirty years after the occurrence of some of the scenes he describes, inevitably detracts in some degree from the freshness of the earlier portions of his story. Sir Harry records how he "never read a page of it since scrawling over it at full gallop," a condition of things

which has naturally resulted in a certain looseness of style and not a few minor errors. These the editor, had he possessed a little more military knowledge and bestowed greater care on verifying the names of places, &c., would have done well to eliminate. No possible advantage is gained by retaining faulty spelling, and it requires a special knowledge of the operations of the Light Division in 1810-1811 to recognise in San Fehus el Dirio the well-known hamlet of San Felices el Chico, near Almeida. Despite these minor drawbacks, the book is an excellent one, placing on record as it does the splendid services of one of our most famous soldiers of the last century, who nobly did his duty despite the shortsighted and cowardly policy of our civilian rulers.

Mr. Moore-Smith gives as a reason for publishing Sir Harry's autobiography that he does so "only on account of the re-awakening of interest in him and his wife," Lady Smith. Surely this excuse is somewhat uncalled for and out of place? As a vindication of Sir Harry Smith's conduct of affairs at the Cape, and of the truth of the old adage of "reaping the whirlwind," the book appears at a useful period, for Lord Glenelg's folly of 1835 and Lord Grey's fatuity of 1852 have been overshadowed by Mr. Gladstone's crowning act of folly in 1881—all at the expense of the loyal inhabitants of South Africa.

The romantic tale of Harry Smith's engagement and marriage, literally amid the smoking ruins of Badajoz, to his beloved "Juanita," a Spanish girl of 14, whom he rescued from our excited soldiery, has been immortalised by Sir John Kincaid in his delightful "Random Shots by a Rifleman." Unfortunately, this book is rarely to be seen, and the story, albeit one of the most treasured traditions of Harry Smith's old corps—the Rifle Brigade—has hitherto been little known to the present generation. How his faithful wife followed him throughout his eventful career, and was actually present on many of the battlefields of Spain and France and in the Sutlej campaign, is a matter of history. To follow Harry Smith in all the stirring scenes of the Peninsular War, thence to Bladensburg, Washington, and New Orleans, and back again to Waterloo, is beyond the scope of this notice. It was after his successful conduct of the operations at the Cape in 1835, and the annexation of the Province of Queen Adelaide and other

districts now forming the eastern portion of Cape Colony, that "a Minister of the Crown, Lord Glenelg . . . led by a vile party under the cloak of sanctity and philanthropy, directed the province to be restored to barbarism." It would appear that the policy of "retrocession to the forces of barbarism" under a false sentiment of magnanimity was known before Majuba. The Horse Guards, however, endorsed Harry Smith's conduct, and he was appointed Adjutant-General to the Army in India. The story of his career in India, as written by himself during the important period of the battles of Maharajpore, Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, and of his own brilliant victory of Aliwal, which so largely contributed to the ultimate success of our arms, is of exceptional historic value.

Admirable object-lessons, which may well be taken to heart by those interested in the training of our generals, staffs, and troops of to-day, will be found in these chapters. Deploring as he does the want of study of the art of war in our army, he says: "As it is, we calculate alone on the bulldog courage of Her Majesty's soldiers, and our loss becomes what we lately witnessed" [at Maharajpore]. He describes the British Indian Army of 1844 as "a great unwieldy machine of ignorant officers and soldiers," a statement which hardly bears out the oft-repeated assertion of the excellence of everything "made in India." And yet Harry Smith was as much a "Sepoy general" as Wellington and some others we could mention.

Sir Harry Smith returned to England in 1847, after eighteen years' uninterrupted foreign service—only second in popular estimation as a soldier to his adored master the Great Duke. He dined with the Queen and was everywhere fêted—amongst other functions of pathetic interest being a dinner given by his surviving comrades of the Light Division. Within a few months of his return from India he was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, where, by the curious irony of fate, he found himself confronted by a series of difficulties largely the outcome of Lord Glenelg's pitiful policy, amongst other items being yet another Kaffir war. His admirable conduct of this latter and of the operations against the rebel Dutch, with their defeat at Boom Plaatz and the annexation of the country between the Orange and Vaal Rivers, are on record.

In 1851, another Kaffir war, complicated by the treachery of many of our Hottentot levies and the refusal of the Dutch to assist, created an exceptionally difficult situation. That these difficulties were largely the outcome of our vacillating policy, whereby we had alienated the confidence of Kaffirs, Hottentots and Boers alike, is unquestionable. Yet, with a mere handful of troops, Sir Harry managed to stem the rebellion, and by March, 1852, was able to report the successful clearing of a large portion of the country and the proximate pacification of the remainder.

There were no telegraph cables in those days, and months before this news reached England Lord Grey penned his famous—some call it infamous—despatch whereby Sir Harry Smith was accused of “want of energy and judgment” and superseded. It was a bitter termination to an active career of such exceptional brilliancy.

After his return, the annexed territory was voluntarily handed over to the Boers, and its title changed from Orange River Sovereignty to that of Orange Free State. The extent of this crime—for we can find no other word for this reversal of Sir Harry Smith’s policy—was not brought home to the British public for close upon fifty years. We know all about it now.

Sir Harry was a firm believer in the Volunteer movement as an auxiliary to National Defence, and shortly before his death, in 1860, wrote a letter on the subject, of which the closing words were as follows:—“One word more—Tease not our youths as volunteers with the minutiae of drill. . . . To march in quick time, in column—form line, gain ground to the right and left, . . . soldiers require these alone in the field. Then, to be good shots.” We commend these sensible words as a medium course between Lord Salisbury’s rifle clubs and the recent Volunteer Regulations of our Authorities, to whom might be dedicated the maxim “Tease not our Volunteers.”

One military solecism we must point out. The author (vol. ii. 222) gives as the composition of Craufurd’s immortal Light Division the 43rd, 52nd, and 60th Regiments. This will hardly gratify the descendants of the famous “Rifles” of the Peninsular War and Waterloo, the present Rifle Brigade, whose three battalions formed part of that famous “brotherhood in

arms," and whose confidence, according to Kincaid, in their comrades of the 43rd and 52nd Light Infantry was as surely fixed as their hope in heaven.

Since this review appeared the writer of the book has been in correspondence with the Editor, and in the second edition the spelling of the Spanish names and places, as well as the error regarding the composition of the Light Division, have been corrected. The latter mistake arose through a dinner given at Portsmouth, by the officers of the garrison, to Sir Harry Smith, prior to his departure for South Africa in 1847, and which happened to include the 43rd and 52nd Light Infantry and the 60th Rifles, being erroneously described in the periodicals of the day as a Light Division dinner.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO LYDENBURG.

BY PRIVATE A. W. PARKER (Late 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade).

(E. Griffen & Son, Caxton Works, Hamilton Street,
Birkenhead. 1901. Price 6d.)

This is a capital account of the share taken in the fighting on the Tugela by the Composite Rifle Battalion, and also of the subsequent advance of the 2nd Battalion from Ladysmith to Lydenburg.

The story of the fight at Bergendal is well told:—

" . . . Our heavy guns were now pouring a shell-fire on the kopje, but such good cover had the enemy that, in spite of the heavy shelling they were subjected to, they turned two Pom-poms on to us. 'Pom-pom, pom,' barked out their Vickers-Maxims, and the dust flew up where the small shells

struck, as they dropped at intervals in the ranks. 'Stretcher-bearer! Pass the word for the stretcher,' came the order, and a poor fellow of my company was carried off the field, his thigh completely shattered by one of those awful missiles, which burst into five pieces when they strike. Some of our fellows were smoking, and for the last ten minutes I had been watching a man on my right. I had seen five bullets strike the ground close to his head, and after the first one, which struck within a few inches, I found myself wondering whether the next one would hit him or not.

"I had just called out to him telling him what luck he had had in not being hit, when Colonel Metcalfe gave us the order to advance, telling us the General wished us to take the kopje. The order was received with cheers by the men who had been so patiently waiting for it, and as we rose the fire was terrific, and men fell on all sides, yet in perfect order the advance was made and carried out. At times the lyddite that was poured into the Boer position by the howitzer guns would cause a temporary lull in the firing, but again it would break out afresh, Maxims and Nordenfeldts joining in the general din. Still on we go, though our ranks are perceptibly thinned and our Colonel is down. 'Fix bayonets' is the order, and we prepare to charge. The Adjutant gives the word of command, but falls immediately after; the captain of my company is wounded in the arm, but he will go on with us, so through the murderous fire we charge. We try to cheer, but our voices are hoarse. We are now within a hundred yards, when a lyddite shell bursts among the rocks on top of the kopje, and for the first time we waver. 'Will our gunners see us and cease firing?' we wonder. Yes. 'Forward, men,' cries our officer, and with a cheer we mount the kopje. Some of us made for the Pom-pom, which the enemy were trying to get away, while others were dealing with Boers who, unable to escape, were holding up their handkerchiefs in token of surrender. Then we turned our attention to the retreating enemy, pouring a heavy fire into them as they disappeared over the next ridge, about 1,400 yards away. As the rest of the Brigade go past us on their way to drive home the attack, their cry is 'Well done, Rifles!' and for the moment we feel proud, but when the Companies fall in for muster, we can see how heavily we

have lost. In my Company (F) alone we had Captain, Colour-Sergeant, two Section Commanders, and about twenty-seven men killed and wounded, and we knew that our gallant Colonel had fallen, because he was in front of the Company when he received his wound. The Adjutant was slightly wounded, and three Captains—Lysley, Steward and Campbell—were killed, and the casualties for the Regiment altogether numbered nearly 200.

“General Roberts witnessed this fight, and he afterwards walked through Bergendal Farm, which was used as a hospital for the wounded. It was the first time he had seen the Natal Army, and he heartily congratulated General Buller and his men on their splendid victory.”

The little book received a notice in the *Saturday Review* in the following words:—

“This is a modest and truthful account, by a private soldier of the Rifle Brigade, of great hardships cheerfully borne, and much gallant work during fifteen months of campaigning in South Africa. It is of especial interest, since it expresses in no hesitating manner the views and aspirations of the men who win our battles. The account of the storming of Bergendal on August 27, 1900, by the Rifle Brigade, described by Lord Roberts, who witnessed it, as ‘a brilliant feat of arms,’ is one of the most spirited we have read. The retort of the rifleman to the fussy staff officer who objected to our men picking up Boer articles left in the trenches at Monte Cristo, showed a vein of sarcasm combined with a delicate allusion to the previous futile attempts to cross the Tugela at Spion Kop and Vaal Kranz. ‘We may as well loot all we can, because we are not coming back this way again, are we?’”

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN HUGH LAWTON.

HUGH LAWTON was gazetted to the Regiment on May 18th, 1855, and became Lieutenant on November 27th, 1857. He served with the 2nd Battalion throughout the Indian Mutiny, and was wounded at the Battle of Cawnpore, November 27th, 1857, and again at the Battle of Nawabgunge, June 13th, 1858, on the latter occasion severely.

He was promoted Captain July 17th, 1866, and retired on January 13th, 1869.

He died at Hythe on February 10th, 1901.

SIR HENRY WILMOT, BART, V.C., K.C.B.

HENRY WILMOT was born on February 3rd, 1831, and was the son of Sir Henry Sacheverell Wilmot, fourth Baronet of Chaddesden, Derbyshire.

He was educated at Rugby, and on May 29th, 1849, was gazetted as an Ensign in the 43rd Light Infantry. He was promoted Lieutenant on October 19th, 1851, and Captain, May 1st, 1855.

On August 10th of the same year he was appointed Captain in the Rifle Brigade.

He served with the 2nd Battalion throughout the Indian Mutiny and took part in the severe fighting about Lucknow.

On March 11th, 1858, at the capture of Lucknow, he

particularly distinguished himself by saving a wounded comrade under a heavy fire. Two of his men, Corporal W. Nash and Private D. Hawkes, assisted him in this service; Hawkes, who was himself wounded, and Nash carrying back the wounded man, whilst Captain Wilmot "kept the Mutineers back by firing with the men's rifles."

For his gallantry on this occasion he was awarded the Victoria Cross, as were also Corporal Nash and Private Hawkes.

For his services in the Field he was gazetted to a Brevet-Majority on July 20th, 1858, and received the medal and clasp for Lucknow.

In 1860, he served in the China War, receiving the medal and two clasps.

He retired from the service on February 4th, 1862.

The same year he married Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. F. H. Pare.

He succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1872.

On April 22nd, 1863, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the 1st Denbigh Rifle Volunteers, which post he, on December 14th, 1881, resigned, and was appointed Hon. Colonel of the Corps.

On July 11th, 1888, he was appointed Brigadier in command of the North-Midland Volunteer Infantry Brigade, which appointment he held until June 19th, 1895.

He died at Bournemouth, on April 7th, 1901.

LIEUTENANT C. H. DILLON.

CHARLES HENRY DILLON was the only son of Colonel the Hon. Robert Villiers Dillon, late R.A., brother of



Capt. C. O. B. BREWITT,
Killed, 17th Sept., 1901,
Blood River Poort.



Lieut. C. H. DILLON,
Wounded, 1st June, 1901, Blesbokspuit;
Died, 8th June.

Lord Clonbrock, and was born August 31st, 1877. He was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and gazetted to the Regiment on February 16th, 1898. He joined the 4th Battalion in Dublin, was promoted Lieutenant on January 7th, 1900, and on March 17th, 1900, proceeded to South Africa to join the Rhodesian Field Force as a Special Service Officer, with the rank of Staff Captain. He subsequently served as A.D.C. to Colonel R. Grey, commanding the 2nd Brigade of the R.F.F., and saw a good deal of fighting. He was mentioned in despatches by Colonel Grey for his services in the action of March 24th, 1901, fought by Major-General Babington.

In the action of Blesbokspruit, on June 1st, 1901, he was severely wounded, and died on the 8th from the effects of his wounds.

CAPTAIN C. O. B. BLEWITT.

CHARLES OAKES BATES BLEWITT was born July 28th, 1875, and was the son of Major-General Charles Blewitt. He was educated at Wellington College and the R.M.C., Sandhurst, and was gazetted to the Regiment on July 18th, 1896.

He joined the 1st Battalion at Singapore in 1896, and returned with it to Parkhurst in 1898, and was promoted Lieutenant on December 6th of the same year.

He embarked for South Africa with the 1st Battalion on October 28th, 1899, and served with it in the operations on the Tugela, taking part in all the fighting from the Battle of Colenso on December 15th to that of Vaalkrantz on February 5th, where he was wounded.

He was in hospital till June 18th, when he had sufficiently recovered from his wounds to rejoin his Battalion at Paardekop on the 20th of that month.

On September 13th he proceeded to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board on a few months' leave, and rejoined his Battalion on February 25th, 1901, at Watervaal, and served with it until July 25th, when he joined Gough's Mounted Infantry.

He did admirable service with that corps, and was mentioned in despatches September 10th, 1901.

On September 17th he was killed in action in the fight at Blood River Poort, south of Utrecht, where Gough's Mounted Infantry suffered so severely. Major Gough wrote in most eulogistic terms of his excellent services.

His promotion to the rank of Captain appeared in the *London Gazette* of November 1st, 1901, some weeks after his death.

SIR THOMAS MUNRO, BART.

THOMAS MUNRO was born May 30th, 1819, and was a son of Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, K.C.B., first Baronet of Lindertis, Kirriemuir, N.B.

He was gazetted to the Regiment as Second Lieutenant on July 7th, 1838, and was promoted Lieutenant on August 27th, 1841. The following year, on August 16th, he exchanged into the 10th Hussars. He became Captain on April 28th, 1846, and retired on June 6th, 1851.

He died on October 28th, 1901, in his 83rd year.



Major T. BURNETT RAMSAY,
Died, 20th Dec., 1901,
Elandsfontein.

MAJOR T. BURNETT RAMSAY.

THOMAS BURNETT RAMSAY was the only son of Captain William Burnett Ramsay (who served in the Rifle Brigade from 1838 to 1848, and died in 1865), of Arbeadie, Banchory, Aberdeenshire. He was born March 29th, 1862, was educated at Haileybury and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was from 1881 to 1883. According to the rules at the time in force, he went to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, for some months in 1883. He was gazetted to the 5th Lancers on August 23rd, 1884, and transferred to the Regiment on October 4th, 1884.

He joined the 1st Battalion at Belgaum towards the end of 1884, proceeded with it to Burma in 1886, and served there till 1888, receiving the medal and clasp.

In 1888 he was transferred to the 2nd Battalion at Woolwich, and served with it at Dover, Belfast, Dublin, and Aldershot.

He was gazetted Captain, November 23rd, 1892.

He was adjutant of the Battalion from March 23rd, 1892, to December 29th, 1894.

On April 1st, 1897, he took up an Adjutancy of Militia.

Early in 1901 he resigned his Militia Adjutancy, and proceeded to South Africa on April 6th, in charge of a detachment of Mounted Infantry of the 60th Rifles. In the following month he was engaged with the Boers at Uystroom, on May 21st, where the casualties were one killed and two officers and five men wounded. About thirty Boers were captured and some 1,000 head of cattle. In June he was appointed Major (local) of the 23rd Battalion of Mounted Infantry, then at Vereeniging, Transvaal Colony.

He was again engaged on July 1st at Engelsbricht Drift, losing one man killed and two wounded (both of the latter subsequently died). Here he made more captures.

In September he was engaged at Parys, and with his Mounted Infantry Battalion turned the Boers out that place.

In November he was again engaged, and incurred some casualties.

On the 26th of that month he was sent to hospital at Germiston, suffering from dysentery, and died at Elandsfontein, Transvaal, on December 20th, 1901, aged 39 years.

His remains were brought home to Scotland and buried at Banchory, on March 7th, 1902.

He was a very keen and enthusiastic Rifleman, and an ardent supporter of all connected with the welfare of the Regiment.



Capt. L. T. B. SAUNDERSON,
Wounded, 22nd April, 1902, Standerton ;
Died, 24th April.



Capt. *Sir* E. D. Le P. POWER, *Bart.*,
Died, 20th Jan., 1902,
Standerton.

THE ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER, 1902.

[The following account of the Regimental Dinner was sent for insertion in this year's CHRONICLE by desire of H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief, and was received at the time when the printing of the CHRONICLE was completed, hence it was necessary to place it at the end of the volume.—ED.]

The Regimental Dinner took place on June 3rd, 1902, as usual, on Tuesday in the Derby week. His Royal Highness the Colonel-in-Chief was in the Chair, and the two Colonel-Commandants, Generals Lord Alexander Russell and F. R. Elrington, were also present. Altogether ninety-six of those who wear or have worn the green jacket met in the Whitehall Rooms—a good muster, considering that all four Battalions are now serving abroad. There was a fair sprinkling of those on the “active list,” including some who have suffered during the late war, but naturally the Old Riflemen largely predominated, and were represented by General Sir Julius Glyn.

Absentees were, of course, not forgotten, and very hearty greetings were exchanged by cable with the three Battalions in South Africa and the 3rd Battalion in India.

The King's health having been most heartily done all honour to, the following message was despatched:—

“To His Majesty the King,

“Buckingham Palace.

“The Rifle Brigade, in which Regiment your Majesty has ever taken such a deep interest, have just drank to the King's

health, and desire to congratulate your Majesty on the approaching Coronation, and the success of your arms in South Africa.

“ COLONEL-IN-CHIEF,
“ Whitehall Rooms.”

To this message a very gracious reply was received the following day, which was, by order of the Colonel-in-Chief, transmitted to the Editor for publication in the CHRONICLE.

“ BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
“ 4th *June*, 1902.

“ DEAR COLONEL MOORSOM,

“ The King commands me to say that the telegram from the Rifle Brigade arrived too late last night for His Majesty to send a reply before the Dinner was over.

“ The King requests you, therefore, to convey his sincere thanks to the officers of the Rifle Brigade for their good wishes, and to assure them that his interest in the Regiment will always remain unabated.

“ In thanking them for their congratulations on the conclusion of hostilities in South Africa, His Majesty recalls with much pleasure the gallant share borne by the Regiment wherever and whenever they have been engaged in the last two and a half years' campaign.

“ Believe me,

“ Yours sincerely,

“ (Signed) ARTHUR DAVIDSON.”

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that all contributions to the CHRONICLE for 1902 may be posted before November 1st.

Those responsible for Battalion and Dépôt contributions should send them in complete up to November 1st, and send a *supplementary* despatch with the Parade State on December 31st.

It is particularly requested that the printed forms for "Records" and "Musketry" be used.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules:—

1. All communications to be written on *one side* only of the paper, leaving a wide margin.

2. All names of persons and foreign places to be written in block Roman type, thus: **MALTA**.

All contributions should be sent to the Editor,

LIEUT.-COLONEL VERNER,

Hartford Bridge,

Winchfield, Hants.

Those wishing to become annual subscribers are requested to fill in the form on the next page and send it to the Editor.

Every annual subscriber receives a copy of the CHRONICLE and a Sheet Calendar post free.

Order Form for Rifle Brigade Chronicle.

To Messrs.

Please pay to MESSRS. COX & CO. the sum of Ten Shillings as my Subscription to the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE, and continue to pay the same on January 1st of each year until further orders.

(Date)

(Address)

(Signature)



